HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO- 70— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 23 1927 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 23 Mar. | CHINA¶ .. | | 7,952 |
| 26 " | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2 Apr. | NARKUNDA‡ | | 16,227 |
| 9 " | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 " | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 " | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 30 " | MOOLTAN‡: | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 14 " | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,940 |
| 21 " | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 " | DELTA .. | MALOJA ‡ .. | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11 " | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 18 " | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 25 " | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA‡ .. | 15,903 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 9 " | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 16 " | MALWA .. | | 10,940 |
| 23 " | RAZMAK .. | MANGOLA ‡ | 16,604 |
| 30 " | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—$72, $62 and $56

2nd Saloon to London.—$54 and $52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—$50 and $48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "Chinas."

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea ..... $105

To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120

To Marseilles and back ..... £100

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 24th Mar | MANDALA ... | 8,246 |
| 14th April | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 12th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 29th " | NELLORE .. | China & Japan | |
| 31st " | MALOJA .. | For Colombo & Australia | |
| 12th April | NYANZA .. | China & Japan | |
| | MOLDAVIA .. | At Colombo for Australia | |

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6500 | 10 Mar. | 25 Mar. |
| Hiyeizan Maru .. | 4614 | 16 " | 26 " |
| xTokushima M. | 5976 | 22 " | 24 " |
| Hankow Maru .. | 4104 | 20 " | 1 April |
| Moji Maru .. | 3767 | 24 " | 6 " |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 31 " | 11 " |
| Akita Maru .. | 3817 | 4 April | 16 " |

x For Karachi

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279, Telegrams: "Yusen"

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

**TO SECURE**

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

**"BRAHMA CHARYA"**

(Continence).

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**

JAMNAGAR.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . . . . BOMBAY

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

**TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 23rdMar. | BANDRA .. | | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 24th " | VARSOVA .. | | Busreh via Karachi |
| 28th " | VITA .. | | Karachi via Kathiawar Ports. |
| 30th " | KHANDALLA | | East & South Africa |
| 31st " | CHAKLA .. | | Busreh via Karachi. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and (usually) Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## The Bombay Chronicle

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

Daily Edition,

| | Local | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year | .. Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| 6 Months | .. Rs. 10 | Rs. 12-8 |
| 3 Months | .. Rs. 5 | Rs. 6-4 |
| 1 Month | .. Rs. 1-14 | Rs. 2-4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation. | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1922 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1927 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

**A-1 TAILORING**

AT

**MODERATE RATES**

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

**FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED**

**Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA**

AND

**PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL**

**E. I. DALVI & Co.**

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

**EYE TROUBLES**

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

## INSURANCE

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROY. L ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**NATIONAL**

**INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

**BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.**

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

**Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044**

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

**PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.**

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

**Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.**

*APPLY TO*:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?**

**One Rupee**

per day can get you at age 25

**LIFE INSURANCE**

for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.**

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

**INSURE WITH:—**

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

**THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.**

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars Apply to*:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

**RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA**

**MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.**

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

**The Leading Firm** for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

**The Oldest Dealers** in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

**Sole Agents** for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

**The Cheapest Place** for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

*CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.*

**AMRUTANJAN**

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

**AMRUTANJAN**

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS**

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for a Hospital in Central India. Pay up to Rs. 400. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box No. 1941 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28294

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca.
A R121

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—For a charitable dispensary a Gujarati speaking M. B. B. S., or L. M. & S. Hours of work about 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Private practice will not be allowed. Apply, stating age, experience easte, qualifications and salary expected, with testimonials, to SECRETARY, Social Service League, P. O. Box 36, Mombasa, Kenya Protectorate.
A 28312

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET:—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bastion Road, Fort. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Mussjid, Telephone No. 22532.
C R32

## PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GOING MANUFACTURING CONCERN —Will suit retired Doctors, Pensioners. Apply Boy No. 1943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R136

## FINANCIAL.

SPLENDID opportunity to Investors. Rs. 20,000 will bring 12 per cent. profit. For particulars, Apply Box 1942 c/o "The Chronicle."
R135

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## MEDICAL.

SIDDHA GULIKA—A Sovereign remedy for Malaria and all periodical fevers. Roots out the malady and restores the body to perfect health. Price Rs. 1 1/2 for 6 pills sufficient for a complete cure. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankane, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28311

CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS—An unfailing specific for Importence, general debility and all diseases having its seat in the generative organs, Chronic gonorrhoea, bladder complaints, stricture, etc. Guaranteed harmless. No diet restrictions. Price Rs. 3-8 per tin of 30 Pills.
N 28310

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation, Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the dismantling of 2 temporary office buildings, situated on the North West corner of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, General Offices at Churchgate Station. The materials in the Buildings will become the property of the successful tenderer and he will be required to remove the same forthwith from Railway premises and to leave the site in a perfectly clean and orderly condition.

Sealed tenders should be sent to the Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay Division, Bombay, before 2 p.m. on 31st March, 1927.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
28300

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HANKOW MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th March, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOKU SHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd March, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. LTD., NAGPUR.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., will be held on SATURDAY, the 9th April, 1927, at 8-30 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Kamptee Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited statement of accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1926.
2. To declare a dividend payable to those Share-holders whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company on 31st December, 1926.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 31st March, 1927, to 16th April 1927 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.
28306

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Superintendent of Gardens on a salary of not more than Rs. 500—50—700 per mensem with free quarters and conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Candidates applying for the post must either be horticultural experts or possess recognised veterinary qualifications. It is probable that more weight will be attached in making the selection to the former than to the latter qualifications.

Applications stating age, general and professional educational qualifications, actual administrative experience in the management of public gardens, parks, zoo, etc., should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and should reach him not later than 30th April, 1927.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Leave Rules and Provident Fund Rules applicable to Municipal servants for the time being in force.

Any attempt on the part of any applicant for the post to influence any officer or councillor of the Corporation will be considered a disqualification.

Employees in Bombay Municipal Service, having the necessary qualifications, are not debarred from applying for the post but such applications should be made through the Head of their respective departments.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th March, 1927. 28319

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—

One HORTICULTURAL and ENTOMOLOGICAL ASSISTANT—Pay upto Rs. 500/- P. M.

Two AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANTS, Pay upto Rs. 200/- P. M.

The salary paid will be according to qualifications and previous practical experience on field scale. Applications should state qualifications and previous experience and must be accompanied by testimonials in original (which will be returned) and must reach the undersigned before 30th April, 1927. The selected candidates will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
Director General of Agriculture and Co-operation,
Jammu and Kashmir Government,
Jammu.
28314

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1459 of 1926.

MESSRS. KANJI DHARAMSEY & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Piece-goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

V|s.

Messrs. KESHAVJI NANJI, a firm, carrying on business as Piece-goods Merchants at Lakhmidas Khimji Market, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

To,

RAMKISSON MUCHHAL, and SURAJMAL DANDALIA.

The other partner in the defendant firm (pursuant to the Chamber Order dated 24th February, 1927, granting leave to the plaintiffs to serve the writ of summons herein on the other partners of the Defendant firm).

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been filed as a Short cause against the defendants abovenamed to recover from them a sum of Rs. 8,468-1-0 with interest on Rs. 2,191-2-3 part thereof at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from Fagan Sud 1st Samvat 1982, (13th February 1926), till judgment costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, and that you are summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of April, 1927, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney and take notice that in default of your appearance on the time aforesaid, the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1927.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28320

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2796 of 1924.

BABUBHAI VIRCHAND, a firm. Plaintiffs.

vs.

PREMJI NARANDAS, a firm and Ors. ..... Defendants.

To,

Messrs. PREMJI NARANDAS,
The 1st Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that by a Consent Judge's Order, dated the 14th day of March, 1927, the hearing of this suit is fixed peremptorily on the 28th day of March, 1927, subject to a part-heard case if any.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1927.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
2nd Defendants' Attorneys.
28315

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVINDJI PREMJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KARANSEY GOVINDJI PREMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 8th day of March, 1927.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28316

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on Friday, the 25th day of February, 1927, under the directions of the Commissioner of The High Court of Judicature at Bombay in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale bearing date the 14th day of October, 1926, and made in the suit filed on the original side of the said High Court being Suit No. 2356 of 1925 (Peerozshaw Byramji Avasia vs. Chhotalal Mulchand and Another) our clients were the highest bidders and were declared the Purchasers of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—All that piece of land computed to contain two thousand three hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land computed to contain one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts which said lands first and secondly described comprise a total area of two thousand five hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and are situate on the West side of the Hornby Road, on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and both which plots are comprised in the Indenture of Lease dated the 7th day of July, 1908, and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and Chhotalal Mulchand of the other part and which are jointly bounded on the North by Waudby Road, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the South by New Road No. 6 and on the West by the property belonging to Mr. Goculdas Madhavji (which said piece of land firstly described is known as the Gaiety Theatre Plot, Esplanade and which said piece of land secondly described is known as the Gaiety Garden Plot) and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8463 and Cadestral Survey No. 1385 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3292 and Street No. 108, together with the Buildings and premises erected and built on the said land firstly described and known as the Gaiety premises with all appurtenances including the furniture fixed or not fixed such as curtains, chairs, benches or orchestra stall, seats, lamps, fans and all gas and electric fittings and installations.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1927.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
28305

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and Credits of MANAPPA YELLAPPA alias MANAPPA YALLAPPA alias MONAPPA YELLAPPA alias MANNAPPA YELLAPPA a Building Contractor, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.

(1) ANNAJI MANAPPA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant without occupation, one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Bhoiwada without the Fort of Bombay, (2) YENKUBAI widow of Manappa Yellappa, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Parel, Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, the mother and natural guardian of her minor son ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of March in the Christian Year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of March, 1927.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
28317

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir D. Neemuchwala and J. P. Wallace, Liquidators of the Porcupine Foundry Coy., Ltd. (in liquidation) and Receivers for the trustees of the debenture holders of the said Company, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of leasehold land situate at Arthur Road, together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon (other than those standing on lands underleased) admeasuring about twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-two Squares Yards bearing Collector's Old No. 552 New No. 14108 Old Survey No. 235 and New Survey No. 1.3415 and assessed by the Municipality under one or more of E Ward Nos. 4483, 4495, 4496 (1) and 2 and 4497 Street Nos. 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, and 132 and bounded on the North by the property of Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, on the South and East by Arthur Road aforesaid and on the West by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and which premises are now in the occupation partly of the Vendors and partly in the occupation of the Vendor's Underleasees and tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai attorneys for the liquidators and receivers or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

## BANKING.

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 ..... | 25,50,000 |
| Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... | 30,92,651 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Okara (Dist. |
| Amballa City | Jammu | Peshawar Cant. |
| Amballa Cant. | Jhelam City | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhang (Maghiana) | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | Quetta |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Lyallapur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Multan City | Simla |
| Gojra | Meerut City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | ,, 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | ,, 92,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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## BANKING.


### Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Karachi |
| Bahrein | Kirkuk |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.


## AMUSEMENTS.

7 REELS
FELIX FANS THE FLAMES — PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
**PATHE CINEMA** ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.
"ABU HASSAN" or
"THE SLEEPER AWAKENED"
A MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.
(Written and Presented by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.)
At The
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
FRIDAY, 25th March at 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, 26th March at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 27th March at 6 p.m.
MONDAY, 28th March at 6 p.m.
A Gorgeous Play of Colour, Song and Dance. An exquisite drama which will pass into memory.
Rates:—Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Exclusive of Tax.
Booking at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

**EMPRESS THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Voice FROM THE Minaret
Featuring NORMA TALMADGE.
Here tempestuous love and desert dangers play.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"CIRCUS DAYS"
The Juvenile Star in his best role.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
WEDNESDAY 23rd March 1927,
AT 9-30 P.M.
**KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS**
LOCATION—MINT ROAD
NEAR TOWN HALL
50 STAR ARTISTS 50
All refined
Special attraction from Alambra, London and Crystal Palace Circus.
The famous Jenkins family.
ATTRACTIVE DANCING AND SINGING
Miss Violet, Diana and Tamera the Salome Dancer.
Do not forget
HOMAZ DUO
America's most Vaudeville artists in their
MID AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT.
60 PERFORMING ANIMALS 60
That do everything but talk.
The Lion King
Prof. SHANKARRAO
Will enter the arena with his friends
LIONS AND TIGERS
Matinee:—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY at 5 p.m.
BAR specially arranged by BRANDON & CO.

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
Presents This Week
Social Picture Corporation's First Picture
A FLIRTING WIFE
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

**IMPERIAL CINEMA**
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
Imperial Film Company's Production
SOUL OF A SNAKE
Featuring Miss JILLOO
DON'T MISS
To see this Social Picture.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat., Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3-30 P.M.

**READ**
WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE !
WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Sav. The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff ! Thanks many.
Chief M. J. Thunderfoot
Emanuel Marquess
Pat Mascinigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewell Peterson.
Jno. Grammon
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

**Income-Tax & Super-Tax**
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
106-107, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2332.


## SHIPPING

**ARRIVALS.**
March 22.
S S Heinan Maru, Hori, Kobe.
S S Tokushima Maru, Yamagachi, Kobe.
S S Ethelevolf, Johnston, Marmagoa.
**DEPARTURES.**
March 23.
S S Bandra, Rose, Busreh.
S S Zayani, Miryless, Jeddah.
S S Tasmania Maru, Masuda, Kobe.
S S Tarantia, Kelly, Okha.
S S Nimbo, Runo, Marmagoa.
S S China, Saddl, London.
**LOADING.**
March 22.
Steamer Ethelevolf for Gothenburg.
Steamer Nizam for Calcutta.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.
Steamer Clan Murray for Liverpool.
Steamer Hankow Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Shirah Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Nellore for Kobe.

S S Heinan Maru: The O S K steamer Heinan Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Tokushima Maru: The N Y K steamer Tokushima Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ethelevolf: The Grahams T. Co.'s steamer Ethelevolf arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Bandra: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tasmania Maru: The M M Co.'s steamer Tasmania Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Tarantia: The Grahams T. Co.'s steamer Tarantia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Okha, with same bottom cargo.

S S Nimbo: The Grahams T. Co.'s steamer Nimbo will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S S China: The P. and O. S N Co.'s steamer China will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.
The Persian Gulf S N Co.'s steamer Zayani will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and about 456 pilgrims.

**EXPORTS.**
March 22.
S S China for London:—22 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co Ltd., 12 bales fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.
S S Nay for San Francisco: 6 cases and 1 bale wooden ware and nanda M Thadani and Co.
S S Mandala for Antwerp: 108 cwt hemp W Latham and Co., Ltd., 125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
For Lodon: 2002 cwt linseed oil cake Joseph Travers and Sons.
For Tripoli: 5 bales cotton yarn B P Khanbatta and Co.
For Mercina: 75 bales cotton piecegoods I. David and Co.
From Quebeli: 12 bales cotton yarn B P Khambatta and Co.
S S Assyria for Liverpool: 48 bales raw wool H M. Edwards and Co., 47 bales raw wool W Latham and Co., 300 bales raw wool K Rikabdas, 74 raw wool A Salemohamed, 2 bales cotton fly B Kursondas and Co., 25 bales wool S Nanji and Co., 70 bales wool K Esmail, 3000 cwt linseed oil cake and 625 cwt groundnut oil cakes R J Davar, 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes L Ebrahimjee, 5700 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohomed, 250 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.
For Boston: 23 bales goat skins Shamjee Mal.
For Marseilles: 19 cases dried beef casings and 2 casks salted guts A Mopla and Co., 32-1/2 cwt gum olibanum Y Mossabhoy.
For Marseilles: 1 pot essence of palma rose Volkart Bros.
For Piraeus: 41 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.
For Smyrna: 7 bales cotton yarn Central India S W and M Co. Ltd.
S S Jalapa for New York: 8 bales carpet M M and Co., 37 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co., 66 casks goat skins D Abraham and Sons, 31 cwt walnuts Eastern Express Co. Ltd. 63 cwt walnuts and 2 bdles carpets Eastern Express Co. Ltd., 22000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.
For Philadelphia: 2 bales carpets M M and Co., 132 casks goat skins and 58 bales goat skins Briskey and Co., 135 casks goat skins D Abrahams and Sons., 2000 cwt myrabollams K Meyer, 999 cwt myrabollams G Monjee.

**IMPORTS.**
March 22.
S S City of Nagpur from Liverpool. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—58 bags and 100 kegs borax crystals, 10 cases steel files, 20 cases condensed milk, 40 cases, 10 bdles and 1700 boxes soap, 48 cases alumminium circles, 70 drums izal, 3287 boxes tin plates, 25 cases bacon, 10 kegs muriezte of amonia, 22 casks and 7 drums calcium chloride, 3 drums and 9 casks aniline colour, 11 bales cotton tabular band, 12 cases sewing thread, 15 casks white lead powder, 400 casks China clay, 30 coils copper wire, 500 bdles black sheets, 45 cases cycles, 3280 bdles corrugated sheets, 19 kegs iron weights, 100 bdles yellow metal braziers, 20 cts. glazed tiles, 55 bdles towels., 2066 bdles galvanized plain sheets, 25 bdles dished sheets, 10 cases motor cars, 15 cases cycle accessories 62 bags glass bottles, 101 cases, 55 drums and 35 brls lubricating oil, 2 steel brls whale oil, 18 bdles and 46 pieces steel work, 30 bdles tubes, 400 bdles steel hoops, 28 cases glass boxes, 46 cases accumulator parts, 60 cases lead plates, 22 cases card clothing, 12 cases flavouring essence, 10 drums oil emulsion, 10 cases infecticide powder, 20 drums carbolic acid, 60 drums liquid soap, 50 cases stout, 13 brls and 2 bales cotton rope, 10 cases window glass, 182 bdles steel bars, 10 cases beef dripping, 14 cases plate glass, 50 bales old newspaper, 39 cases biscuits.

## CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 14.
Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo.

| Name of Company | Latest prices Rs. | Face value Rs. | Cost at rub in par, per Acre | Cost at rub in bearing Acres | Tea in bearing Acres | Dividend per cent. 1925 | Dividend per cent. 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bukit Darah Rubber | 29 | 10 | 683 | 850 | | 33 | 10 |
| Cavunal Rub. & Tea | 18/8 | 10 | 730 | 315 | | 40 | 20 |
| Ceylon Planters | 50 | 10 | 310 | 714 | 93+ | 85 | 10 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 66 | 10 | 314 | 1400 | | 110 | 100 |
| Clunes Estates | 43 | 10 | 455 | 1048 | | 85 | 10 |
| Cochin Rubber | 51 | 15 | 370 | 1094 | | 95 | 10 |
| Eila Tea | 350 | 100 | 474 | 1072 | | 60 | |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 38 | 10 | 565 | 325 | 2512 | 30 | 24 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 31 | 15 | 1094 | | 685 | 20 | 20 |
| Frocester Estates | 90 | 10 | 281 | 997 | | 120 | 100 |
| Hatbawe Rubber | 19 | 10 | 930 | 861 | | 35 | |
| Honiton Rubber | 12 | 10 | 1344 | 397 | | 18 | |
| Horawala Rubber | 85 | 10 | 390 | 768 | | 140 | 70 |
| IndoMalay Estates | 29 | 10 | 612 | 735 | | 55 | 20 |
| Jambulande T. & Rub | 21 | 10 | 730 | 526 | | 22½ | 10 |
| Jebong Rubber | 26 8 | 10 | 738 | 1626 | | 40 | 20 |
| Kalutara Company | 53 | 10 | 412 | 1212 | | 90 | 100 |
| Kalutara Rubber | 26 | 10 | 825 | 547 | | 135x | 34 |
| Kelani Valley Rubber | 36 | 10 | 494 | 333 | | 75 | 40 |
| Langat River | 42/8 | 10 | 441 | 1112 | 925+ | 52 | 78 |
| Lanka Rubber | 82/8 | 10 | 220 | 531 | | 135 | 115 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 222/8 | 50 | 550 | 817 | | 60 | 75 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 51 | 10 | 405 | | 822 | 35 | 45 |
| Matale Valley Rubber | 33 | 10 | 670 | 587 | | 45 | 10 |
| Meall Mor Estates | 31 | 15 | 725 | 418 | 543 25 | 22 | 1/2 |
| Mirishena Rubber | 61XD | 10 | 388 | 912 | | 80 | 95 |
| Naranjoda Rubber | 40 | 10 | 479 | 365 | | 70 | 15 |
| Neuchatel Estates | 57/8 | 15 | 720 | 2423 | 695 | 45 | 20 |
| North-Western Rub. | 28 | 10 | 413 | 778 | 414 | 30 | 15 |
| Pelmadulla T. & Rub. | 28 | 10 | 690 | 822 | 411 | 35 | |
| Rubber Growers' | 48 | 10 | 426 | 634 | | 95 | 60 |
| Saffragam T. & Rub. | 23/8 | 50 | 383 | 3207 | 379 | 75 | 10 |
| Talgaswella Tea | 67/8 | 10 | 232 | 960 | 195 | 100 | 15 |
| Torrington Tea | 19 | 10 | 1240 | | 501 | 17 | 17 |
| Udabage Tea | 85 | 20 | 439 | 1330 | 150 | 80 | 65 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 30 | 10 | 1116 | 730 | 200X | 32 | 1/2 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 22 | 10 | 445 | 375 | | 25 | 30 |
| Vogan Tea | 53XD | 10 | 395 | 1185 | 956 | 75 | 65 |

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares
REMARKS.—Market—dull.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.06 Cents. Mirishenas X D 25 per cent. & Vogans 15 per cent. Finals.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 22.
Ready Prices have dropped by about an Anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 16/7 per cwt.
Tranship Rs. 11/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. March sh 17/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April sh 17/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 16/11 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov-Dec. sh 17-2 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C. I. F. Shipt. March sh 17/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April sh 17/8 per cwt FBH.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/12 per cwt.
Shipt. Feb/March sh 17/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

## LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, March 22.
The Linseed market ruled quiet but steady. The Wheat market continues quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 10 10 3 |
| Wheat May | 7 10 3 |
| Wheat Sept. | 7 12 6 |

Bombay, March 22.
The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Deivery Terms to-day:—

| | Per Cwt. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Linseed Brown Bold | 9 14 0 |
| Linseed Brown Small | 9 4 0 |
| Rapeseed Gujerath | 11 8 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore | 11 4 0 |
| Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore | 10 12 0 |
| Castorseel Bold | 10 7 0 |
| Castorseed Small | 10 14 0 |
| Groundnutseeds Bold | 12 8 0 |
| Groundnutseeds Madras-Khandesh | |
| Tilseed Bold 65/15 | |
| Tilseed Small | |
| Cottonseed | 4 7 6 |
| Wheat Delhi Pissi | 8 1 0 |
| Wheat Karachi/Bungla | 8 1 0 |
| Wheat Pissi Seoni (70/30) | 8 0 0 |

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 11th instant is as under:—
LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | .. | 11,25 00 000 |
| Capital Paid up | .. | 5,62 50 000 |
| Reserve | .. | 5,00 00 000 |
| Public Deposits | .. | 19,25 44 000 |
| Other Deposits | .. | 66,32 06 000 |
| Loans from the Government | | |
| of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra | .. | 2,00 00 000 |
| Sundries | .. | 68 55 000 |
| Rupees | .. | 98,88 55 000 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | .. | 19,02 03 000 |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | .. | 1,72 86 000 |
| Loans | .. | 19,39 88 000 |
| Cash Credits | .. | 34,05 84 000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | .. | 7,03 40 000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | .. | 38 84 000 |
| Bullion | .. | 33 000 |
| Dead Stock | .. | 2,76 83 000 |
| Sundries | .. | 56 33 000 |
| Balances with other Banks | .. | 16 59 000 |
| | | 85,12 93 000 |
| Cash | .. | 13,75 62 000 |
| Rupees | .. | 98,88 55 000 |

The above balance sheet includes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | £1,134,000 |
| Advances in London | £1,080,800 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £ 111,900 |

## READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 22.

| | | | Ready. Mill Terms. New |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine | M.G. | 288 |
| ,, | Fine | ,, | 283 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | 278 |
| Sindh-Punjab | Fine | ,, | 282 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | 275 |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine | M.G. | 310 |
| Nagpur | ,, | ,, | 310 |
| Yeotmal | ,, | ,, | 300/3 |
| Arvi | ,, | ,, | 300/3 |
| Amraoti | ,, | ,, | 295/97 |
| Khamgaon-Akol | ,, | ,, | 295/97 |
| Mulkapur | ,, | ,, | 290/92 |
| Khandesh | ,, | ,, | 290/92 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | |
| Muthia | Fine | ,, | 288 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | |
| Nanded/Punjab | Best Quality. | | 310/15 |
| Purna | Average | ,, | 295/300 |
| Parbani/Sailu | ,, | ,, | 295 |
| Indore/Ujjain | ,, | ,, | 305/7 |
| Burwah Sanavad | | | 300 |
| Broach | Fine M.G. | | 320/22 March, 315. |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | |
| Western | Good | | 330/35 |


**KAKOMI TABLE LINEN**
Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and withstands any amount of washing.
Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52" wide. Rs. 1/3/- per yard; 72" wide Rs. 1/9/6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3/6/- each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6/8/- each. Also Serviettes to match 24"x24" Rs. 4/8/- per doz.
The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.
K.33

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

New York, Mar. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.21+.35 |
| July | 14.40+.36 |
| October | 14.57+.39 |
| December | 14.73+.39 |
| January | 14.73+.38 |
| Middling Spot | 14.40+.35 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**

New York, Mar. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.24+.37 |
| July | 14.38+.38 |
| Middling Spot | 14.25+.40 |

**NEW YORK.**

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.30 |
| July | 14.48 |
| October | 14.65 |

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 14.36 |
| May | 14.55 |
| July | 14.69 |

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.34 |
| July | 14.48 |

**RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.**

New York, Mar. 21.
Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 38,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 10,000 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 7.46+.21 |
| April | 7.50+.21 |
| May | 7.58+.21 |
| June | 7.63+.21 |
| July | 7.72+.22 |
| August | 7.75+.22 |
| September | 7.78+.22 |
| October | 7.81+.22 |
| November | 7.83+.22 |
| December | 7 85+.22 |
| January | 7.88+.22 |
| February | 7.90+.22 |
| March | 7.94+.23 |
| Middling Spot | 7.56+.04 |

**SALES.**

Liverpool, Mar. 21.
Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil |

**INDIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 5,65—.05 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 5.85—.05 |
| Scinde Fine | 6.05—.05 |
| Bengal Good | 5.75—.05 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 5.95—.05 |
| Bengal Fine | 6.15—.05 |
| Oomra Good | 6.15—.05 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 6.40—.05 |
| Oomra Fine | 6.65—.05 |
| Broach Good | 6.10—.05 |
| Broach Fully Good | 6.40—.05 |
| Broach Fine | 6.70—.05 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.17+.15 |
| April | 13.17+.15 |
| May | 13.18+.14 |
| June | 13.21+.14 |
| July | 13.23+.13 |
| August | 13.25+.12 |
| September | 13.34+.12 |
| October | 13.36+.12 |
| November | 13.43+.13 |
| December | 13.48+.13 |
| January | 13.43+.13 |
| February | 13.43+.13 |
| March | 13.43+.13 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot | 13.25+.05 |

**WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.**

London March 21.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl shipment Sellers. 49/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers. 50/-
Wheat, Australian,
Mar/Apl. shipment. Sellers. 52/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment Value. 51/.

**LONDON PRODUCE.**

London, March 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment quoted, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £19-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. Shipment Quoted, £19-5-0

**LONDON SILVER.**

London, March 21

SILVER.—China Banks bought and sold at the rise Market closed quiet, With uncertain in tenbency

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 25-3/16 |
| Forward | 25-1/16 |

**LONDON GOLD.**

London, Mar. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold Fine, per oz. | £4:4:11-1/2 |

**DEMAND BILLS.**

New York, March. 21

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 485.18 |

**COFFEE.**

New York, March. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot. | 16-1/4 |

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 30/1½ April Delivery paid and Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 30/3 May-Aug Delivery paid and Sellers.

## MONEY MARKET.

**EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, March 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93
London—Rome Liras 107.25
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of exchange.—Quiet Market.

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, March 22.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Very steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.**

London, March 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. | £19-7/8 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £113-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £10 |
| National Bank | £48-1/4 |
| Eastern Bank | £6-3/8 |
| Funding Loan 4% | £87-1/4 |
| Conversion Loan | £75 |
| Indian Loan 5 1/2% | £101-3/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | £57-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan | £59-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan | £68-1/2 |
| Consols | £54-3/4 |
| War Loan 5% | £101-5/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | £91-1/4 |

**LONDON EXCHANGES.**

London, Mar. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.46-3/4 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.13-3/8 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.93 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | Unquoted |
| T.T. Milan on London | 107.85 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.24 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 124.03 |

**LONDON METALS.**

London, March 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected, | £61-1/4 |
| Copper, Braziers, | £72 |
| Yellow Metal, | £66 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, | £26-5/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, | £15-1/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots, | £310-3/4 |
| Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb) | £20-1/2. |

**LONDON RUBBER.**

London, Mar. 21.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot | 1/8-3/8 | Buyers |
| Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot | 1/8-5/8 | Sellers |
| Pale Crepe, lb Spot | 1/8-1-4 | Buyers |
| Pale Crepe, lb, Spot | 1/8-1/2 | Sellers |

**LINSEED.**

London, Mar. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers £17,10,0
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment, Sellers £17-3-9
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton. £15:0:0 Mar-Apl S'ment. Value.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £18:2:6 Mar-Apl. S'ment. Offered.

**JAVA SUGAR.**

London, Mar. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
March, per Cwt, 17/7-1/2
July/Sept, per Cwt. 17/3
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 17/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 17/4-3/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/5-1/2

**WHEAT MAY.**

| | March 22. |
|---|---|
| Opened | 7 10 0 |
| Closed | 7 10 3 |
| Wheat September:— | |
| Opened | 7 10 3 |
| Closed | 7 10 6 |

**SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS.**

Bombay, March 22.

The bullion market remained closed owing to the death of Mr. Jugmohandas, son Mr. Hargovindas Nagindas Sonawala.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

**AMERICANS:—Opened 24 points higher on Bullish Ginnings. Improved 33 Points Further on Short Covering and Bulls Buying—Reacted 22 Points on Profit taking—Futures closed 35 to 39 Points Higher—Spot Cotton Advanced 30 points to 14.40c.**

**LOCAL:—Firm on New York Cables. Declined on Japanese and Commission Houses Selling.**

**PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York.—19th March, May Highest 13.93 (10-27 a.m.); lowest 13.82 (11-37 a.m.).

New York.—21st March-May Highest 14.43 (10-10 a.m.); lowest 14.10 (at the opening).

Liverpool.—Final ginning figures 17,688,000 in running bales, average running weight this season 506-3 lbs.; equal in 500 lbs. bales 17,911,000 Bales. This is more bullish than our original interpretation based on heavier bales.

Another Liverpool friends cable as under. Ginners 17,688,000 Bales bullish. Favour purchases.

Private Cables:—

"Spinners' takings so far this season are 12,194,000 Bales.

"New York Cables Fertilizer sales smallest for twelve years."

"Government reports average weight bales 506.03 lbs. against Hester's estimate 521."

"Dry goods business slackening but consider natural after recent activity daily February consumpton new record talk of no acreage reduction caused liquidation short selling meets resistance 13.750 for May."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant (3-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Ginners 17,688,000 Bales. Market advanced sharply owing to ginners being smaller than expected. We expect general tendency of the market to be upwards and prefer operating on the Bull side. Everything in the direction of a further decline seems to have been discounted, think depression is over."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Ginnings 17,910,000 of 500 pounds bales cotton. Strength largely due to oversold condition. Favour purchase only on dips."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state as unde in their to-day's report:—

As a figure of about 18 millions bales was generally looked for, the report is undoubtedly bullish and prices have advanced sharply, but it is interesting to note that the actual quantity ginned almost exactly midway between the crop estimates of the 25th October and 8th November last year at which time prices in all markets were considerably lower nomely about 120 points in New York about 70/5 points in Liverpool and Rs. in the local market. In the meantime there has been a considerable improvemen in Trade everywhere and the quantity which will have to be added to the carry-over at the end of the Season should not be anything like so large as at one time appeared probable. The protest indication of unfavourable weather during the next few months is liable to cause a sharp advance in prices and we think our friends will be well advised to secure an interest on the bull side, and for this purpose the American markets look to us the most attractive as prices there are relatively lower than they are locally.

**AMERICAN.**

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 24 points higher on bullish ginning figures and improved further 33 points on heavy short covering and bulls buying during the first hour. Later on market ruled quiet on profit taking. Futures closed at an advance of 35 to 39 points. Spot Cotton ruled firm at an advance of 30 points to 14.40c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened quiet 2 to 3 points lower and with the ginning report prices showed an advance of 17 points. Better New York cables helped further advance and the market closed 21 to 23 points higher. Liverpool Spot ruled poor with actual Sales of 6,000 Bales and prices easier by 4 points to 7.56d. per lb.

The Census Bureau report issued yesterday hows total ginning of 17,688,000 Bales with an average weight of a bale at 506-3 lbs. This report shows a figure of 17,911,000 Bales in terms of 500 lbs. Bales. Apparently the report is very bullish and the market had an emotional effect of a big rise of 57 points in New York futures during the first hour. The general expectation was bearish, which left the market in an oversold condition and as much of the short interest is covered now, we think it unsafe to follow the advance at the moment even if the prices should go higher temporarily.

As usual the Census report must have issued the figure of the Cotton still to be ginned but the same is not received here and amount of the linters is also not received here. It is not at all improbable that this is an underestimate and when the final count is made we shall not be in the least surprised to find that the production exceeds the above figure and that a commercial crop approximates the composite estimate of 18-1/2 million Bales issued by the Bureau during last December. We are of the opinion that owing to low prices much Cotoin is left unginned, which is bound to show later on.

We see no reason to change our conservative bearish opinion as latest cables indicate only slight reduction in acreage and with a fine season in the ground chances favour another large crop if not the largest.

**LOCAL COTTON MARKET.**

Following a rise of 35 points in New York futures our market opened firm with Broach A.|M. delivery at Rs. 301|8. At the opening there was some profit-taking which was well absorbed by option dealers. Prices improved further to 302|8 on Commission houses and scattered buying. At the advance there was selling by Japanese firm which caused a declining tendency. Some Commission houses were also sellers and the market closed as under at 4 p.m.:—

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A.\|M. | 301\|8 | 302\|8 | 298\|8 | 299 |
| Broach J.\|A. | 305 | 306\|8 | 302 4 | 302\|8 |
| Oomra March | 294\|12 | 295 | 291 | 291 |
| Oomra May | 294\|4 | 294\|8 | 290 | 290 |
| Bengal March | 276\|8 | 277 | 275 | 275 |
| Bengal May | 275\|8 | 276 | 273 | 273 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Liverpool opened easy 8 points lower and private cables further dropped. Our market opened for Broach A.|M. at Rs. 298 and after improving by eight annas prices declined on general selling by local operators. Commission houses, and Japanese export houses. The close was barely steady as under:—

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A.,M. | 298 | 298\|8 | 296\|8 | 296\|8 |
| Broach J.A. | 301 | 301 | 300 | 300 |
| Oomra March | 289 | 289 | 287 | 287\|8 |
| Oomra May | 288 | 288 | 287 | 287 |
| Bengal March | 276 | 276 | 275 | 275 |
| Bengal May | 272 | 272 | 271 | 271 |

**SAMPIN MARKET.**

Bombay, March 22.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| March | 199.60 plus 3.10 |
| June | 204.70 plus 3.00 |
| September | 208.90 plus 2.90 |

## DAILY COTTON STATISTISC.

**(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY**

Bombay, March 22.
Since 1st. September

| In full-pressed Bales. | This 2 days. | Last Year | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 347 | 3,04,404 | 2,80,891 |
| Central India | 2,739 | 2,48,395 | 3,17,278 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 908 | 1,77,829 | 1,75,043 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 506 | 61,783 | 63,513 |
| Berar | 2,962 | 5,04,363 | 4,06,335 |
| Central Provinces | 2,167 | 2,08,372 | 2,04,494 |
| Total Oomras | 9,629 | 15,10,146 | 14,47,754 |
| Dholera | 2,121 | 101328 | 1,65,916 |
| N.W. Provinces | 95 | 53,321 | 1,26,359 |
| Rajputana | 411 | 35,249 | 80 478 |
| Sind-Punjab | 41 | 99,331 | 222,,998 |
| Broach | 5,119 | 39,003 | 2,48,404 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 1,469 | 32,387 | 22,690 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 598 | 13,845 | 15,100 |
| Cocoanada | | 395 | 1,476 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 4,753 | 6,91 224 |
| Persian | | 3,373 | 2,70 |
| Americus | | 104047 | 80 |
| Egyptian and African | | 27,060 | 37,739 |
| Comila, Burma & Other sorts. | 51 | | 467 |
| Total | 19,483 | 20,24,289 | 23,79,322 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

1st. Sept. to 17th March.

| In full pressed Bales. 17 3 27 | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2608 | 1,99,471 3,51,738 |
| Japan & China | 6,700 | 9,74,858 11,02,180 |
| Coast Ports | 9,542 | 18,537 |
| Up-country by Rail | 67,536 | 50606 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | 79,008 | 49,051 |
| Total | 9,308 | 13,30,415 15,72,12 |

## ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Bengal 277 March.
Bengal 276 May.
Broach 299 March.
Broach 303 May.
Umra 291 March.
Umra 290 May.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 294 | 287 | 280 | 272 |
| S. P. | 290 | 283 | 276 | 268 |
| Rajputana | 294 | 287 | 280 | 272 |
| Broach | 326 | 321 | 316 | |
| Umra | 297 | 292 | 287 | |
| C. P. 1 | 312 | 307 | 302 | |
| C. P. 2 | 305 | 300 | 295 | |
| Khandesh | 293 | 288 | 283 | |
| Mathia | 290 | 285 | 280 | |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Mar. 22.

200 Odhabjee Shibjee Mulhia 287 1/2.
100 Suzuki & Co. Darwah 298.
100 Brubel & Co. Khamgaon 300.
200 Volkart Bros. Khandwa 300.
200 Odhabjee Shibjee Muthia 287 1/2.
200 Toyomankwa Berar 294.
200 Toyomankwa Karanja 293.
100 Toyomankwa Purna 296.

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, March 22.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 21st inst.:—

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 3,957 |
| Linesed | 11,496 |
| Rape Rai and Mustardseeds | 20,052 |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,794 |
| Poppyseed | 760 |
| Groundnuts | 4,463 |
| Castorseed | 10,880 |
| Rice | 10,983 |
| Myrabollams | 3,970 |
| Cottonseed | 9,172 |
| Mowraseed | 773 |
| Gram | 2,408 |
| Joowar | 934 |
| Barley | 384 |
| Bajree | 2,280 |
| Coal | 5,708 tons. |

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, March 22.

**BETTER FEELING.**

Owing to general meeting, the Stock Exchange opened at 1.45 p.m. for regular business with a firm tendency in mill shares which continued till close. However there was some profit taking which checked marked improvement in the prices.

There was good demand for Tata Iron shares which improved and closed steady. Tata Hydro shares ruled firm and Cement shares also met better enquiry. Burma Trading were in demand and Tramways shares also ruled firm. Bombay telephone shares were in demand which exchanged hands at Rs. 42|8. The following are to-day's closing prices:

| LOCAL BANKS. | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid | Quotation Rs. | as |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India | 50 | 1-2 | 76 | |
| Baroda | 50 | 4 | 84 | |
| Central Co-operative | 50 | 1-2 | 68 | 8 |
| Central | 25 | 1-4 | 29 | 2 |
| Eastern | £5. | 9 p.c. | 82 | |
| Imperial | 500 | 40 | 1472 | |
| Imperial Contributory | 125 | 10 | 372 | 8 |
| Union | 5 | 0 | 3 | 14 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE. | | | | |
| Bundi | 10 | | 22 | 4 |
| Central India Mining | 10 | 4-8Y | 30 | 12 |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | | 161 | 4 |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | | 167 | 8 |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | | 500 | |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | | 7 | 5 |
| Shivrajpur | 10 | 8Y. | 53 | 12 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 500 | 11 p.c. | 875 | |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 10 p.c. | 150 | |
| Central Province | 700 | 70 p.c. | 102 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 99xd | |
| Hoshirapur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 | |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 99xd | |
| Larkhana | 100 | 5 p.c. | 84 | |
| Mandra Bhon | 90 | 5 p.c. | 83 | |
| Pachora Jammai | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 | |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 98 XD | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 111 | |
| Sind Light | 100 | 12 p.c. | 150 | |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 8 p.c. | 715 | |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.c. | 75 | |
| STEAMER COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Co | 250 | | 187 | 8 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 350 | | 235 | |
| Scindia Steam | 15/0 | | 12 | 15 |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100 | 5 p.c. | 79 | |
| Andhra Valley O | 1,000 | | 837 | 8 |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1,000 | | 965 | |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 2-8 | 141 | 4 |
| Bombay Tramways P... | 50 | 3-8 | 66 | 8 |
| Karachi Electricity | 100 | 6 | 98 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | | 70 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O | 1,000 | 40 | 1063 | 12 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. | 1,000 | 7. p.c. | 990 | |
| Tata Power O... | 1,000 | | 592 | 8 |
| Tata Power P. | 1,000 | | 850 | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Barsi Press | | | 435 | |
| Akbari | 500 | | 160 | |
| Fort | 475 | | 250 | |
| Harvey & Sabas-Pathy | 500 | 20-35 | 1025 | |
| Indian Cotton | 126 | 20 | 205 | XD |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | | 220 | |
| New Berar | 500 | 80 | 780 | XD |
| New East India | 1,000 | | 925 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | 565 | |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 61 | 510 | |
| Volkart U.P. | 500 | 40 | 535 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | | 250 | |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 76 | | 19 | 8 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation | 125 | 20 | 648 | 12 |
| B. Burm T. Corporation New | 0 | 8 | 190 | |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0 6 | 9-8 | XD |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | nil | 35 | |
| British Burma Petroleum | 8 | 0-6-9 | 5 | 14 |
| Indo Burma Petroleum | 100 | | 182 | 8 |
| Jost Engineering | 100 | 10 | 135 | |
| Mackenzie | 100 | 30 | 342 | 8 |
| New Union Flour Mills | 100 | 50 | 30 | |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 50Y | 645 | |
| Sarda Carbonic Gas | 100 | 3-12-14 | | 25 |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st. | 150 | 6 p.c.y | 129 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd. | 150 | | 88 | 8 |
| Tata Iron and steel Def. | | 30 | 197 | 8 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. | | | 63 | 12 |
| Thacker | 50 | | 115 | |
| Telephone | 50 | Nil | 42 | 8 |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Empire of India | 60 | 228 | 950 | |
| Industrial & Prudential | 6 | 1-4 p.c. | 4 | 11 |
| Jupiter | | | 4 | 1 |
| New India | 25 | | 22 | 4 |
| Oriental Life | 100 | 30 p.c. | 1425 | |
| Vulcan | 10 | 0 8 0 | 4 | 14 |
| MILLS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 100 | 10 | 430 | |
| Alliance | 100 | | 30 | |
| Apollo | 50 | | 8 | 8 |
| Assur Virjee | 100 | | 3 | |
| Berar Manfg. | 200 | 30 | 215 | |
| Bombay Cotton Co. | 50 | 15 | 325 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 5 | 8 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. | 250 | 25 | 951 | 4 |
| Bombay Industrial | 108 | | 7-0-0 | |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | | 70 | |
| Bradbury | 250 | nil | 300 | |
| Broach Fine Counts | 250 | | 70 | |
| Century | 100 | 20y | 442 | 8 |
| Central India O. | 10 | 16 | 531 | 4 |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 470 | |
| Ceylon | 100 | | 40 | |
| Colaba Land Mill | 100 | 65 | 143 | 12 |
| Crescent | 100 | 4 | 198 | 12 |
| Curimbhoy | 250 | | 280 | |
| David | 500 | | 250 | |
| Kuria | 100 | | 165 | |
| Dawn | 250 | 55 | 740 | |
| E.D. Sasson United O. | 7-8 | | 1-0-5 | |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay | 250 | nil | 262 | 8 |
| Edward Sasson | 200 | nil | 141 | 4 |
| Elphinstone O. | 700 | | 28 | |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | | 215 | |
| Fazulbhoy | 100 | 25 | 931 | 4 |
| Finlay | 1,000 | | 150 | |
| Framjee Petit | 100 | | 650 | |
| Gokak | 100 | 5 | 127 | 8 |
| Hindoostan | 1,000 | 125 | 1760 | |
| Indian Bleaching etc. | 1000 | 751 | 181 | 4 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 751 | 1140 | |
| Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 10 | 366 | 4 |
| Jamashed O. | 250 | | 75 | |
| Khatau Makanjee | Nil | | 102 | 8 |
| Kilachand | 25 | | 3 | 4 |
| Kohinoor | | 500 | 1177 | 8 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | 150 | 6000 | |
| Madhavrao Scindia | 100 | | 27 | |
| Madhowj Dharamsi | 100 | | 130 | |
| Madras United | 250 | 15 | 485 | |
| Mancekjee Petit | 1,000 | 30 | 1855 | |
| Mathradas | 100 | | 77 | 8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | | 90 | |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | | 2225 | |
| Model Mills, Nagpur | 250 | | 132 | 8 |
| Mysore | 53 | 4 | 128 | 12 |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 172 | 8 |
| New Great Eastern | 300 | nil | 335 | |
| Osmansbhai (100) | 75 | | 60 | |
| Pearl | 250 | 8 | 556 | 4 |
| Phoenix | 100 | 10 | 435 | |
| Premier | 100 | | 10 | 8 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 100 | | 22 | |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | | 605 | |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 200 | 8500 | |
| Simplex | 100 | | 168 | 12 |
| Sir Shapurji, Broacha | 100 | | 32 | 8 |
| Standard | 500 | | 1625 | |
| Swadeshi | 500 | | 535 | |
| Swan | 00 | | 162 | 8 |
| Tata Mill O. | 5 | | 96 | 4 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. | 90 | | 2000 | |
| Vishnu P. | 500 | 35 | 585 | |
| Western India Spng, | 1,000 | 50y | 900 | |
| SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad | | | 430 | |
| Bombay Cotton | | | 330 | |
| Bombay Dyeing | 946 8 | 952 8 | 947 8 | 951 4 |
| Century | 440 | 442 8 | 440 | 442 8 |
| Central India | | | | 531 4 |
| Colaba Land | | | | 198 12 |
| Crescent | | | | 195 |
| Edward Sassoon | | | | 141 4 |
| Fazulbhoy | 926 4 | 932 8 | 926 4 | 931 4 |
| Finlays | | | | 148 12 |
| Globe | | | | 40 |
| Gokak | | | | 127 8 |
| Indian Bleaching | | | | 181 4 |
| Indore Malwa | | | | 366 4 |
| Kohinoor | | | | 1177 8 |
| Madhowjee | | | | 131 4 |
| Mathuradas | | | | 77 8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | | | | 90 |
| Mysore | | | | 131 4 |
| New Great | 335 | 335 | 332 8 | 335 |
| Pearl | 552 8 | 557 8 | 552 8 | 556 4 |
| Pabany | | | | 262 8 |
| Phoenix | | | | 435 |
| Simplex | | | | 168 12 |
| Swadeshi | | | | 535 |
| Swan Mills | | | | 162 8 |
| Tata Mills | | | | 96 4 |
| Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent. | | | | 78 13 6 |
| Govt. Paper 5 per cent | | | | 108 7 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/3[illegible] Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/70 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 166/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1874 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1874 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Tone of Market.—Steady; delivery 12(illegible) April 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 78/13; 1945/55 Rs. 108/7.

**LINSEED MAY.**

| | March 22. |
|---|---|
| Opened | 10 9 9 |
| Highest | 10 10 6 |
| Closed | 10 10 3 |

Tone: Jobbers selling and Manordas buying.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

At. 6-45 p.m. at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Annual General Meeting, Bombay Vigilance Association, Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta presiding. Miss Dickinson will speak on Vigilance Work in Bombay City.

At 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) the Cinema film "The Curse of Ignorance" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay to be present. Admission Re. 1, As. 12. and As. 8.

Mahatma arrives in Bombay, 11 a.m.

Presentation of Purse to Mahatma, Santa Cruz, 9 p.m.

Dr. Sitaram's lecture on Indian Art, Students' Brotherhood, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Women's Council, Wilson College, 5 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey, 4-15 p.m. Bhoota Singh's XI vs. St. Xavier's College, 5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Rly., Jubbulpore vs. Hero Club, Jhansi, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

### INDIAN SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a seance will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at 51, Govardhandas Building, Girgaon. Instruction class will begin at 8 p.m.

### BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held at the Secondary Traning College Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday (the 24th inst.) Mr. Dhond will speak on "Inspection of Schools."

### "SOME ASPECTS OF INDIAN ART."

Dr. K.N. Sitaram, Vice-Principal of Rajaram College, Kolhapur, will deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of Indian Art" in the Students' Brotherhood Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

### A BENEFIT CINEMA SHOW.

Under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Wilson, a Cinema Show in aid of the Free School and Charitable Dispensary of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will be given at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday (the 31st instant) at the Majestic Cinema.

### BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Prof. Kar, Dr. Chitnis, Mr. A. K. Padhye, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar and Mr. S. V. Phadnis will give addresses on the summary of the contribution in the Diamond Jubilee Volume, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 in the evening.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres. Sub-Station 2 KC will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m. Wave-length 330 metres.

### CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Smoll-pox attacks 9 deaths 7, Cholera attacks nil death nil, Plague attack 1 death 1, Influenza attack nil death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 87. Total mortality this day last year was 77.

### WELCOME TO MAHATMA GANDHI AT SANTA-CRUZ.

Mahatma Gandhi visits the Bombay Suburban District to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. The Suburban District Congress Committee will extend a cordial welcome to him and present a purse on behalf of the suburban public. The function will take place in the compound of the Viller Villa, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa-Cruz. The Suburban residents are cordially invited to attend and contribute their mite.

### GANDHI'S VISIT TO GHATKOPAR.

Mahama Gandhi will pay a visit to the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata (An Association for saving milch cattle from going to Bombay Slaughter Houses) to-morrow (Thursday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Agra Road, Ghatkopar when all persons are cordially invited to attend and see for themselves the constructive work of the Institution and hear the invaluable advice of the Mahatmaji on the subject.

## KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

This knew Circus of Prof. Shanker Rao having very successfully finished its programme at Dadar, has pitched a huge tent at Mint Road near Town Hall Bombay, and to-night at 9-30, there will be a grand opening performance. The Circus has earned great popularity in Bombay.

The young and energetic Manager, N. W. Karle deserves much credit for his management.

### BOMBAY MAGISTRATE TO GO ON LEAVE.

It is understood that Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court is proceeding on leave for two months' from the 14th April next.

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya was operated upon for cataract in the right eye, by Mr. Jadavji Hansraj, Opthalmic Surgeon, on Saturday last Dr. J. J. Mershan assisted Dr. Jadavji in the operation There was also present Dr. Mukund B. Thakore, Hon. Surgeon the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

The operation is very successful.

# HIGH COURT.

## CLAIM FOR JEWELLERY.

### FURTHER EVIDENCE IN MUMTAZ CASE

Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court resumed the hearing of the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum by her grandmother Karimbibi claiming recovery of jewels worth 5 lakhs alleged to have been loaned to Mumtaz.

Mahomedalli, the stepfather of Mumtaz, further cross-examined by her counsel Mr. B. J. Desai, said he had no knowledge of any written demand made to Mumtaz by the plaintiff for returning the jewels prior to the notice sent by the plaintiff's attorneys. Mumtaz had sent a notice to Wazir Begum, her mother, asking back her own jewels.

Witness denied that he was on hostile terms with Mumtaz. He said he had seen Mumtaz wearing the jewellery in question on the occasion of the marriage of the son of the Maharajah of Indore.

I put it to you that you took no interest in the ornaments until the notice was sent to Mumtaz in November 1926?—I acted according to the instructions of the plaintiff and Wazir Begum.

Continuing, Mahmadalli said that when the jewels were demanded by the plaintiff at Amritsar in the presence of the jamat (caste-Punch) in February 1926, Mumtaz replied: "Don't be afraid. I shall return the ornaments when I get them from the Maharajah.

As Mumtaz Begum who was required to give evidence was not present in court, the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

## SOLICITOR'S NAME STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

### DISCIPLINARY ACTION BY HIGH COURT.

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, and Justices Crump and Blackwell directed the name of Dolatram Jairam Mantri, a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court to be struck off the rolls of attorneys under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. D. L. Bahadurji with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw appeared on behalf of the Advocate General at whose instance the proceedings were taken.

The respondent Solicitor was unrepresented and did not appear in Court.

A strip of land in Worli known as Sanahan Gopehar and Bhye were the subject matter of a charitable trust for the benefit of the Pathare Kshatriya community. The father of the respondent was one of the trustees, and the respondent himself acted as a Solicitor for the trustees. In 1919, the trustees leased a portion of the land to one A. B. Dubash at an annual rental of Rs. 42,000, and the latter paid the respondent Rs. 70,000 on the understandnig that in case the lease was not executed, the money was to be returned to him. The property in question was subsequently acquired by the Improvement Trust, but the respondent failed to return the sum to Mr. Dubash. In order to avoid the necessity of producing the amount, the respondent instigated false litigation against the charity.

Another charge against the respondent was that he was one of the trustees of a rich temple at Worli called Shri Nilkanteshwar. In 1925, a suit was filed for the removal of the trustees and the appointment of a receiver, and it was alleged that the respondent had received large sums from the Improvement Trust as a Solicitor for the charity and out of this he had withheld Rs. 96,000 which he claimed to appropriate to his own costs for his professional work. The respondent was ordered to deposit Rs. 60,000 as security for the amount, but he had failed to comply with this direction.

The trustees in both these matters then made applications to the Advocate General for the recovery of these amounts. The respondent sought to justify his retention of the money as his costs for professional work. A preliminary enquiry was made by Mr. Justice Blackwell and a 'prima facie' case was found against the respondent. The matter was then refered to the Full Bench.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment held that the first charge of misappropriation of Rs. 70,000 in connection with the lease of the Worli property was fully established against the respondent. The offence was aggravated by false excuses which he had put forward in his affidavits, although he did not enter the witness-box to explain his conduct before Mr. Justice Blackwell during the preliminary enquiry. As regards the other charge, their Lordships also found it to be correct. In their Lordships' opinion, this was a case where they should direct the respondent's name to be struck off the rolls of Attorneys. The respondent was ordered to return his certificate to the Prothonotary.

## ECHO OF CAMPBELL CASE.

### ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. Justice Mirza at the adjourned sitting of the Criminal Sessions heard the rule issued against the "Indian Daily Mail" for alleged contempt of Court in respect of its misdescription of George Allison alias Donald Campbell as an "Alleged Bolshevik Spy." The petitioner, George Allison was present in Court dressed in a prisoner's uniform.

Mr. B. J. Desai, on behalf of the respondents read out their affidavit expressing their unreserved regret, and submitted that they had made ample amends by publishing an apology.

Counsel further submitted that his clients had not the remotest intention of prejudicing a fair trial of the petitioner. The expression objected to had been also used in an Associated Press message from Calcutta reporting similar proceedings there against the petitioner. There was no 'mala fide' on the part of the paper in using the expression.

Mr. F. G. Patel, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the petitioner accepted the apology and asked for costs.

His Lordship accepted the respondent's explanation, but directed them to pay the costs of the proceedings to the petitioner.

# "VERY HEAVY SENTENCE."

## PRIVY COUNCIL RECOMMENDS MITIGATION

### MR. DADACHANJI TO APPLY TO BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, had through his Counsel Sir G. Lowndes, K.C., and Mr. Raikes—both late Advocate-General of Bombay, instructed by Messrs. Watkins and Hunter, Solicitors of London, presented to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a petition for leave to appeal against the judgment and order passed against him by the High Court of Bombay in its disciplinary jurisdiction on 14th December 1925. By cablegram received from London, it is understood that their Lordships have refused leave to appeal but made the following recommendation in Mr. Dadachanji's favour to the High Court to reconsider its decision. Their Lordships held that the case was one in which Mr. Dadachanji might make an application to the Court which disposed of the matter not to review their decision but to mitigate the penalty having regard to the character which he had borne and to the fact that no charge of dishonesty had been made against him. Their Lordships thought that the four years' sentence was very heavy and that it was possible that on the matter being brought before the Court again they might take a merciful view which their Lordships commended to the consideration of the Court. Their Lordships intimated that four years was a very long time to take out of Mr. Dadachanji's professional life. It is believed that Mr. Dadachanji will make the application as directed by their Lordships of the Privy Council.

## COMPLAINT AGAINST CENTRAL BANK LTD.

### NOTICES CONVERTED INTO SUMMONSES.

The notices issued against some of the directors and officers of the Central Bank of India, Limited, at the instance of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Bank, came up for argument before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday noon when, after hearing the arguments of both sides the Magistrate converted the notices into summonses.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person while Mr. Dinshaw Daji, Solicitor, represented the respondents.

The complainant alleged that in view of the finding of the High Court regarding his contentions in respect of the balance sheet for 1925, the balance sheet for the year 1926 which was based on the account of the previous year was not true in material particulars especially as regards the showing of bad and doubtful debts.

Mr. Shamdasani pointed out that the bank's balance sheet for 1926 was not registered by the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies.

His Worship was informed by Mr. Daji, the Solicitor for the respondents, that he had no objection to the notices being converted into summonses.

His Worship therefore passed orders as above.

Mr. Shamdasani, then urged for the hearing of the complaint at an early date on the ground that he had to go to England in connection with the appeal filed by him in the Privy Council against the Tata Bank Association; and he was likely to be called to the Bar. The Magistrate, however, could not give an early date because he had fixed up his board.

## HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

The next sessions of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held at Bharatpur on 29th, 30th and 31st inst. The Jat and Dharma Sammelans have been postponed. The Conferences of poets and editors and the Rajputana Provincial Hindi Sammelan will also be held at the same place.

# "USE THE PRUNING KNIFE".

## MR. JHABWALA'S AMENDMENT LOST.

### BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING.

Lively discussion took place at the fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company Limited held at Telephone Building, Fort, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, the Chairman, presiding. Several shareholders including Mr. S. H. Jhavwala and Dr. Kais protested against the trement meted out to the Indian employees of the Company and reminded the Chairman of his promises to indianise the services entirely. They pointed out to the alleged unreasonable waste of money in the name of economy and when the report was proposed to be adopted, Mr. Jhabwala actually moved an amendment postponing the consideration of the report and asking the shareholders to appoint a committee of a few of them to explore all avenues of economy and to see that the shareholders got even a small dividend. The amendment was lost naturally enough and the capitalists carried the day because the report was adopted by a majority only 11 (eleven) shareholders voting against.

YEAR'S NET PROFIT.

The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1926, showed a net profit of Rs. 8,66,189-1-0 which with Rs. 15,801-11-6 brought forward from 1925 account, was disbursed as follows:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Depeciation Fund | 6,21,260 | 2 | 0 |
| To Depreciation Fund amount appropriated from the Profits of 1926 in respect of depreciation under-provided for in the past | 1,80,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To Depreciation Fund Magneto Plant | 72,538 | 14 | 0 |
| To Bonus to Linemen and Coolies | 6,225 | 1 | 3 |
| To Amount carried to Balance Sheet | 1,966 | 11 | 3 |

The directors in their report stated that:

The rate inthe net increase of the number of lines was even lower during 1926 than durign the previous year. This the Directors attributed to a continuation of the general depression of trade in Bombay and to the flat rate system of charges.

During the year under review 1,284 new Exchange Lines were connected and 1,102 were given up. The net increase during the year amounted to 182 Exchange Lines.

The following lines were working on the 31st December 1926:—

| | Bombay | Karachi | Ahmedabad | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exchange Lines | 6,852 | 1,008 | 418 | 8278 |
| Private Lines | 378 | 11 | 8 | 397 |
| External Extensions | 535 | 51 | 33 | 619 |
| Internal Extensions | 1,924 | 341 | 25 | 2,290 |

The reduction in the expenses of the Company foreshadowed in the last Report of the Directors was duly reflected in the Accounts presented, the net profit after payment of Debenture Stock Interest amounting to Rs. 8,66,189 for the year as compared with Rs. 5,55,006 for the year 1925.

The Government of India, in consultation with the Government of Bombay, have accepted the principle of the Message Rate System of telephone charges for Bombay. With the object of considering the question of the scale of rates to be applied in Bombay under the new system, the Governor in Council, with the concurrence of the Government of India, has appointed a Committee the result of whose deliberations has not yet been announced.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT.

While moving the adoption of the report Mr. Bunbury, the Chairman said in the course of a lengthy speech:—

The result of the past year's working is a profit of Rs. 8,66,189 which is better by Rs. 3,11,000 than that of the previous year. This improvement is due only to a small extent to increased number of lines, the additional revenue accruing under this head being only some Rs. 57,000, the balance being due to two main causes. Firstly, the economies effected by your Directors in the charges under the head of maintenance, which resulted in a saving of over Rs. 1 lakh. Secondly, by a reduction in interest (other than Debenture interest) which this year shows a saving of over Rs. 1|2 lakh. These items under Income and Expenditure account for Rs. 2 lakhs out of the 3. The remaining Rs. 1 lakh is accounted for by the non-recurring items of expenditure comprising gratuity to Mr. Robinson and Debenture Stock Expenses which were debited to the 1925 accounts. I would like to add here that these improvements have been affected without departing in any way from the strict basis laid down a year ago in the matter of allocation of overhead charges as between capital and income. This therefore is the first year when the Accounts may be said to show every improvement that has taken place in the general reorganization of the Company's finances since the automatic plant was installed, and it is also the first year that has felt the full amount of debenture interest. If the putting into effect of this policy has entailed some temporary hardship to shareholders in so far as it has been necessary to pass the dividend for the second year in succession, the benefit of this policy is already reflected in the steady appreciation which has taken place during the last twelve months in the market value of your shares.

PROGRESS OF INDIANISATION.

I have received some enquiries from certain shareholders on various matters to do with the Company's undertaking. In so far as it is to the interest of the Company as a whole to give information, I am quite prepared to do so, and in this connection I would refer you to what I said last year as regards reduction in staff and the training up of Indian officers. The gross amount paid in salaries and wages for 1926 is less by over Rs. 1-1|2 lakhs than the corresponding figures for 1925. There has been a reduction of one European Officer and an increase of one Indian Officer during the year. The number of European officers is now 12 and that of Indian officers 8. The total of "other staffs" is 728 as against 727 on December 31st 1925. Looking at these results from another view point, the percentage of working expenses to net income has fallen from 51.88 in 1925 to 38.32 in 1926, this latter being lower by 10 per cent. than the lowest ratio seen in any one of the last 10 years of the Company's working. This you will agree is a very substantial improvement, but I do not think any further saving in this direction is possible without adversely affecting the efficiency of your plant and service to the public.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Our future prospects are most intimately bound up with three major and, I hope, not long to be delayed factors. The first is a general improvement in trade conditions in Bombay. You have lately heard the weighty opinion of Bankers, Chambers and Mill-owners on this matter, and I think I may sum up the gist of most of those in the single word "hopeful" or possibly "more hopeful." The second is the introduction of the message rate system of charges, which, mark you, will only pay the Company if and when the looked for expansion takes place as a result of good trade demand. The third is the rearrangement of the Companies Finances which has already been carried out in most respects but which leads up to suitable arrangements being made for the reduction of Debenture interest charges from 1931 onwards.

Mr. T. G. Khatau supported the motion for the adoption of the report.

NO REAL ECONOMY.

Dr. Kais asked a few pertinent questions regarding the administration of the Company and the alleged injustice done to some Indian officers in order to benefit some Europeans. He further complained that although the directors had spread about tall talks of economy there was no real economy effected at all. He said that the directors had adopted a novel way of carrying forward amounts to depreciation funds prior to the consent of the shareholders and strongly protested against it.

MR. JHABWALA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jhabwala moved the following amendment:—

That the consideration of the report be adjourned and in the meanwhile every possible avenue of economy be explored to better the management of the Company.

Mr. Jhabwala pointed out that the directors were practically exploiting Bombay Capital to feed people belonging to other provinces and counhries while unemployment was so rumpant in Bombay. He urged the directors to see their way to pay some dividend from the profits and to use their pruning knife in the proper direction.

Another shareholder suggested that the message rate system proposed to be adopted by the Company would prove disastrous to the clientele of the Company in Bombay and he was afraid that the mercantile community in Bombay would perhaps give up using the telephone service. The speaker quoted the example of Paris where the message rate system had been condemned. He asked the management to consult the wishes of the subscribers.

Mr. Bunbury replying to Mr. Jhabwala gave facts and figures of economy effected and money saved. He assured those present that message rate system would prove beneficial to both the subscribers and the Company.

Mr. Jhabwala's amendment was put to vote and lost only 11 shareholders voting for it.

The original proposition of adopting the report was then declared carried.

The meeting dispersed after re-electing the retiring directors and appointing auditors.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

### MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 14.21 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 14.12 |
| Difference | —.09 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 13.95 |
| Difference | —.26 |

LIVERPOOL.

London, March 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 7.58 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 7.50 |
| Difference | —.08 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 7.51 |
| Difference | —.07 |

Broach, April May Expectations Rs. 292

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, March 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | Rs. 25-7-0 |
| Difference | 5 as. lower. |
| Silver Forward | Rs. 25-5-0 |
| Difference | 4 as. lower. |

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

# UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION.

## KEEN CONTEST AMONG FOUR RIVALS.

### MR. MUNSHI LEADING IN BOMBAY.

The election for the vacant seat of the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, caused by the resignation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye took place on Tuesday in the Sir C. J. University Hall. The voters are graduates, numbering about 6,200, of whom 2,200 are in Bombay City, 615 in Sind, 743 in Gujerat, 585 in the Karnatak, and 1,980 in the Deccan.

It is difficult to forecast at present the result of the election, as it stands entirely on a different footing from the last one, which was run more or less on political tickes, between Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. R P. Paranjpye.

FOUR CANDIDATES.

For one seat there were four candidates, viz., Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dr. G.V. Deshmukh and Prof. V. G. Kale. The votes this time were registered not on political issues but on friendly ties and recognitions. Prof. Wadia was all round supported by the old Wilsonians and Xavierites, in view of his holding the academical position as a professor in the Wilson College, while Mr. Munshi got the support from the members of the legal profession practising in the High Court, Police Courts and the Small Causes Court. Excepting a few nationalists, the majority of the lawyers voted for Mr. Munshi. Dr. Deshmukh, therefore, was largely deprived of that support which he used to get against Dr. Deshmukh, for most of the voters who gave him votes last time either registered in favour of Mr. Munshi of Prof. Wadia.

THE PROSPECTS.

Prof. Kale had practically little support in Bombay. Apart from Bombay City, in the Presidency proper, Dr. Deshmukh is likely to get solid support from Sind, while in Gujerat votes would be divided between Dr. Deshmukh and Prof. Wadia—to the former as he is a Nationalist candidate and the latter because he is a Gujerati educationist.

It is, however, difficult to forecast at the present stage the result of the elections. As the result of the day's voting in Bombay Mr. Munshi was reported to be leading with Prof. Wadia following him, the former having secured nearly 500 votes and the latter nearly 400. Dr. Deshmukh is reported to have obtained over 250 votes.

## VOTING IN MOFUSSIL.

BOMBAY, March 22.

Reports to hand from various parts of the Presidency of the voting for the university seat on the Bombay Legislative Council show that Prof. Kale has obtained about 200 votes in Poona, 20 in Belgaum and 4 in Ahmedabad. Dr. Deshmukh 50, 42 and 75, Prof. Wadia 60, 6 and 25 and Mr. Munshi 10, 5 and 119 respectively. in the three centres.—A. P.

## POLLING AT THANA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 22.

Out of 83 graduate voters on the roll of the university constituency from Thana 69 graduates registered their votes. Dr. Deshmukh is expected to top the list securing 35 solid votes professor Kale is expected to get 25 votes and the remaining will be divided between Mr. Munshi and Professor Wadia.

# HOCKEY.

## AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS WIN.

Yesterday's match between the Christ Church Old Boys and the North Western Railway, Karachi, resulted in a win for the former by two goals to nil. As a mate it did not come up to the standard witnessed lately but it was interesting in its own way and the Old Boys certainly deserved to win. Their hocky was not scientific but it was of that solid variety which goes a long way. In the half back line they were especially strong. Chapman, L. Gidney and Loveday making up a combination which it was difficult to beat. Callaghan and O'Brien were safe enough and Ernst was hardly called into action The Karachi forwards were very disapointing and all their movements were in the nature of individual efforts which soon received their quietus at the hands of a determined defence.

Even play marked the first half and shortly before the interval Cowton scored the first goal for the Old Boys. The second half saw a great deal of midfield play the Jubbulpore forwards occasionally breaking away. But they did not work together well and it was only ten minutes before the end that Cowton was able to notch the second goal from a scramble.

Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore 2 goals.

North Western Rly. Karachi Nil.

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS, JUBBULPORE:—Ernst; Callaghan and O'Brien; Chapman, L. Gidney and Loveday; Matcher, Milne, Cowton, Gidney and Cox.

N.W. Rly., KARACHI:—Abrahams: Morris and Reuben; Dias, Gonsalves and D'Costa; Quanborough, D'Cunha, Caesar, Pereira and Vaas.

Referees.—Messrs. Cummings and Armitage.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

WEDNESDAY MARCH 23, 1927.


## THE BANISHMENT.

In the Legislative Assembly the Home Member has the hardihood to declare that it is a policy of gradual release of the detenus when he picks out four of them and visits them with imprisonment in villages instead of in a regular jail. In the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Moberly explains on the same day what the Government of Bengal propose to do in the case of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. So powerful does officialdom feel itself to be at present, so contemptuous it can afford to be of Indian opinion, that the Government of Bengal have the presumption of asking Mr. Bose to banish himself out of India and save them further worries in regard to his health or the need of answering public criticism as to why he and the other detenus should not be forthwith released or allowed to be tried in an open court of law as they have been insistently demanding. The Government of Bengal have now made two curious discoveries. The first is that both they themselves and Mr. Bose "realise that they can detain him until the expiration of the Criminal [illegible] but that we are not [illegible] Mr. Bose realises that he cannot be so ill-advised as to accept this ridiculous proposition. If they only choose to, the Government of Bengal can set Mr. Bose free in spite of the continuance of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They have only to take back the charges they vaguely level against him, but which they dare not bring up against him in an open trial. The second discovery the Government of Bengal make is that the province will be "as bad as or worse than Burma for his health." We fail to notice any suggestion to this effect in the reports about his health which his brother, a medical man with European qualifications, and Lt.-Col. Kazsall jointly submitted to the Government of Bengal. Mr. Bose suggests, after being convinced that this distinguished detenu is already in the grip of that fell disease, tuberculosis, that a sea-voyage and a sojourn at a Swiss sanatorium will be an excellent treatment for the patient. The Government of Bengal gladly clutch at this idea and exploit it for making an insulting and outrageous proposal to Mr. Bose to agree to banish himself out of this country. They have the presumption to put it to him that he must leave for Europe from Rangoon giving his word of honour that he will do so by a ship which does not touch any Indian port and further promise them not to attempt to enter India, Burma or Ceylon so long as the Bengal Criminal Amendment Act continues to be in existence. In other words they ask him to be an exile until such time as it pleases them. It will be far better for Mr. Bose to risk the chance of his countrymen putting up a strenuous fight in this country to get the notorious Black Ordinance abolished and thus secure his freedom than to oblige his accusers by agreeing to fall in with their latest device of being rid of all responsibility for his good health and of imposing upon him at the same time the additional indignity of voluntary banishment. As Pandit Motilal Nehru says, entrenched as they are to-day behind communal and other differences, the Government may, for the moment, afford to treat the resolution of the Assembly and the unanimous public opinion on the question with scorn. The only reply the country can give to this definance of public opinion is to sink the differences that divide communities and parties and present a united front.

## SHANGHAI AT LAST.

The Cantonese forces have captured Shanghai at last. It is also significant that not a shot had to be fired and not a drop of blood had to be shed during the final stage of this historic struggle. We may depend on it that the warlord of Shanghai would have retreated from his headquarters long long ago were it not for the hopeful massing of British troops in the neighbouring foreign concessions. Can it not also be taken as certain that Chang-tso-lin and the Shantung war-lord would also not have made desperate efforts at the eleventh hour to fight the Southerners but for the tacit encouragement given to them by the Powers. But the materialistic politicians of the West forgot that no power on earth can resist the onward march of the great movements which are more mental and spiritual than material and that the Cantonese had already planted their flag in the hearts of millions residing in Shanghai and even serving in the opposing armies before they actually planted it on the walls of the Paris of the East.

But the attention of the world will now be concentrated on the future of the Foreign Concession. We have been told that the virtual surrender made by Britishers at Hankow and Kiu-Kiang will not affect Shanghai at all. But then would the Cantonese really tolerate an "imperium in-imperio" that the Shanghai Concession really amounts to, under their very nose? It should also be noted that every day more extremist and Communist elements are gathering strength even within the Nationalist councils and it is unlikely that they will tolerate the flaunting of big foreign forces and the Powers' exclusive sway over a strategic port which is even now the hot-bed of anti-Nationalist propaganda and which may any day be the starting-point of a foreign invasion on the liberties of China. So there is no doubt that the Foreign Minister will again start negotiations for reforming the administration of the Shanghai Concession on the lines settled for Hankow. But it is equally probable that the Britishers, with their massed wealth and large population in that town, will try to resist the legitimate demand to the very utmost. There are, however, thick rumours about the removal of some bullion and valuable securities to Singapore which is the nearest port available to the British while the Japanese can remove all their excessive holdings to their country within twenty-four hours. We can only hope that the British Government will, in spite of its heavy massing of troops at Shanghai and Hongkong, take a large and statesmanlike view of the matter and will not only recognise the Cantonese Government of China but will also effect a peaceful and permanent solution of the problem presented by all their remaining concessions by the only possible method now left open to it.

## FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

At the recent session of the Sangli State Subjects' Conference, Mr. Bhopatkar delivered a very interesting address. He [illegible] impressed upon the Indian Princes the necessity of recognising the importance of the world forces of self-determination and democracy which are spreading all round. They have enveloped British India and are bound to spread with great velocity all round. If the Princes do not adapt themselves to the changing conditions and refuse to accept the role of constitutional monarchs, they will be swept away by the growing tide of democracy. The Princes must enter into the spirit of British Indian politics, learn the proper lesson and save themselves from being reduced to the position of mediatised landholders in the future Commonwealth of India. If they subscribe whole-heartedly to the ideal of responsible government adopted in British India and faithfully and loyally follow this common ideal, they will save their own historical houses, their "gadis" and their States from total extinction and will remain as respected units of the future federal government in this country. The Indian Princes are clamouring for being liberated from the interference of the Paramount Power. If they desire that the Paramount Power should be divested of this control, they must be prepared to submit to the control of their own people. If they are unwilling to accept the control of their own subjects, and are anxious only to be made free from the superintendence of the Sovereign Power, it will mean a license to them to rule in a most autocratic and despotic manner, without any check whatsoever. In practice such a state of things will lead to a situation wherein the authority of an Indian Ruler would be constantly opposed by his discontented subjects and the inevitable result that would follow would be either the annihilation of the dynasty of the ruler or the complete absorption of the State into British India. Even in British India when it is urged that Parliament and the Secretary of State, as the agent of Parliament, should relax their control over the Government of India, the place in the constitution thus vacated by Parliament is to be filled by the enhanced powers of the Legislature which would ultimately lead to the establishment of complete responsible government. We hope the Indian Princes will, before it is too late, realize this necessity of adopting the same principle and will willingly submit to the will of their own subjects.

The Conference passed several resolutions to none of which any objection could be taken. It is a matter of intense regret that the enlightened Chief of Sangli should abuse the process of the land revenue code for the recovery of money in connection with ordinary money-lending transactions and for the eviction of tenants summarily through the revenue process. Liberty of person and security of property must be protected under the rule of law and administrative methods should never be abused in a high-handed manner. The demand of the Conference for enlarging the Representative Assembly in the State on an elective principle, for vesting it with the power of moving resolutions and asking questions and also with the power of discussing the budgets is such a mild measure of reform that it is really ridiculous that the Chief of Sangli, educated and cultured as he is, should be reluctant to concede it. This demand, as rightly observed by Mr. Abhyankar, is already antiquated and obsolete in view of the progress in British India. But as British Indian politics are forty years ahead of the political consciousness in Indian States, the demand is perfectly reasonable. The surprising thing is that the Ruler of Sangli is not willing to comply with this modest request of the people. The resolution about the admission of non-officials to the present Law Committee and the appointment of a non-official on the Executive Council of the State are such perfectly innocuous proposals that we fail to see why there should be any unwillingness on the part of the Ruler to accept the same. We request the Chief Saheb of Sangli to bestow his anxious consideration upon the demands of the Conference, and try to rise to the occasion by taking his people into his confidence and by generously encouraging them in the task of their political uplift and elevation.

The Sangli Conference rendered a distinct service to the country in voicing its opinion about an effective representation on the coming Statutory Commission or on any Commission which may come into existence to consider the problem of the future of Indian States. The Princes are holding secret conclaves and organising themselves. As a matter of fact they ought to have taken the subjects of the Indian States into their confidence and should have formulated their demand in consultation with them. Such a procedure would have ensured greater attention to their proposals. But as their demand and their representations are 'ex parte' and arrived at by completely ignoring the viewpoint of their subjects it is but imperative for the Paramount Power to know what the subjects of the Indian States have got to say in the matter. The interests of the subjects are vitally affected. This demand of the Conference, therefore, for a representation on any Commission concerning the problem of the future of Indian States is perfectly just and deserves sympathetic consideration at the hands of [illegible]

# NATIONAL THEATRE FOR INDIA.

## WHAT THE CHATTOPADHYAYAS AIM AT.

With the advent of the Chattopadhyayas on the histrionic arena of this country, a certain amount of interest has been created in stage-craft,—an interest that is not merely of the visual order, but one that is more subtle and fascinates one who is conversant with the Art of the Stage in ancient India and with the harmony of the colours in Moghul art. There is no denying this fact. Hence it would be equally interesting to know something of the objects that form the life-mission of poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. As is evident to all those who have witnessed the performances that he has been treating the public with, there is in them something that is so striking, effective and appealing, that it becomes almost difficult to comprehend what exactly this feature is and where it comes from. But all the same, one is constrained to believe that there is in his stage-craft something novel that is in extreme contrast with what one generally sees in the theatre. One feels that there is some wholesome change, and what that change is may be gauged from the account of a conversation that a representative of the "Chronicle" had with this poet and playwright.

The poet Harindranath who is also a dramatist of no mean order and accomplishments is positive about the mission with which he has come out, aided by his dutiful wife Srimati Kamladevi who is no less accomplished and cultured than her husband. Harin feels that he can no longer tolerate the present theatres in their existing conditions which he considers to be as outrageous as they are extravagant and repulsively exuberant. The pristine purity of the stage of this country and its instructive and imaginative value has to-day, he said, degenerated to such a level that the stage has come to exist as but a commercial commodity, a money-making social organism, pandering to the mere likes and dislikes of society. The consequence of this is great and adverse. The imaginative instinct in man is by a steady process curbed in order to be content with the vulgar pomposity and cheap gorgeousness of the present-day theatres with an over-abundance of physical art and a glamour that is wholly incongruous and a temperament that is scarcely harmonious. The whole spectacle of the modern stage has become as demoralised as it is artificially got up with cheap splendour. The scenes, paintings, the atmosphere, the jestings, the humour or the acting in the modern theatre, in the opinion of Harin, are not only overstressed, but also inappropriate; and though these seem to satisfy the audience, that satisfaction is only momentary.

### ELIMINATE THE HARMONIUM.

Harin is also opposed to the present sort of musical drama. He would rather have the drama in mere prose than see musical contortions. For any musical drama, the harmonium should not form a part. It should be eliminated as a factor in music on the Indian stage. He would have the American organ, but not the harmonium which is tuned for Western harmony and not Eastern melody. Indian music is not harmonic. It is melodious. And melody in music can only be best obtained by vocal expression and if sung in the proper 'rag' appropriate to the occasion, time and circumstance, to the accompaniment of, if need be, of such stringed instruments as are best suited to aid the preservation of the melody in music and which are not a few in this country.

The theatre, as it exists to-day, cannot continue till eternity. Sooner or later the natural and nobler instinct in man is bound to triumph and assert itself and will no longer succumb to the panderings of the modern theatre. This change is already visible in the theatre horizon. In fact, said Harin, Western dramatists have realised the hollowness behind the lureful trappings of the present-day stage. Their productions are being directed now to depict life in its own form and the amount of attraction that has characterised these are guarantee enough of the evolution of an ideal theatre.

But to resurrect the Indian stage from its present state of decadence is not as easy as it may seem to the superficial observer. There are ever so many intricacies and complexities which are almost insuperable at once and within a short time. But these should go if a truly national theatre is to come where tradition, culture and art would play the all-important part, from the actor, the hangings and scenes down to the carpet on the floor. The physical art of to-day should make room for the imaginative and creative art which alone can depict realism and naturalism and infuse suggestiveness. Harin's aim is to spiritualise the stage. His stage or orchestra will be magnanimous in its simplicity, serene in its realism and suggestive and intuitive in its naturalism. The present complexities would go. There will be a dozen stages in his national theatre (orchestra) and it will be a trolley theatre. All the six or eight or twelve

(Continued on page 8.)

# RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

## IMPRESSIONS OF A RECENT VISIT.

BY RUSTOM KHAN.

I

(I have had conversations with several Bolsheviks in Persia and Afghanistan. But I claim no first hand acquaintance with what Comrade Saklatvala calls "Red-hot" Bolshevism. On the other hand, a good deal of anti-Soviet literature has been placed in my hands. Part of it I have got published. Here now is the other side of the picture. The writer, who prefers to hide his identity under the pseudonym of Rustom Khan, is a young Persian who was my pupil in India, and who has returned to his native country after about three years' experience of Europe. I shall be surprised if it can be proved that he has any personal or ulterior motive in crying up the present regime in Russia.—G. K. N.)

The Soviet Republic covers about eight million square miles. Within this vast domain there are 140 millions of people, speaking many dialects and languages and engaged in every form of occupation from hunting and fishing, to railroading, mining and factory production. These people are recovering from international and civil war, from disease and famine. They are trying to work out new ways of carrying on their economic and social life. Every day changes are made in some part of the Republic, and the changes in one place differ from the changes elsewhere.

During my journey in the Soviet Union I tried to distinguish between:

(1) What I saw.
(2) What I read.
(3) What I heard.

Here I desire to tell only some of the things that I saw, to give a partial photograph of life in the Soviet Union as it looks to an interested and sympathetic outsider.

L

Many careful studies must be made and many volumes must be written before even a fraction of what is going on in the Soviet Union can be adequately told. This is a brief pen-picture; it is neither inclusive nor exhaustive. Perhaps it is not even typical. Like any other visitor in a big, complex, changing country, I describe, not the Soviet Union, but only a part of what I saw there.

I travelled through the Union, for about two weeks. I talked with all kinds of people and visited many different institutions. Here is a record of some of the things that I saw.

### ACROSS THE BORDER.

My way into the Soviet Republic lay [illegible] travelled in this Treaty State, with its population of 28 millions and its army of 600,000. Poland is a child of British diplomacy and French capitalism. It has not had a Soviet Government. It is as imperialistic as the most ardent empire in Europe. I never expected to see a more striking contrast than that between the Polish side and the Soviet side of the Polish border.

Poland, as I saw it, symbolised human wretchedness. It was late in the fall when I went through the country. Potato harvesting was at its height. Women were doing most of the digging. Some used a short mattock. Most, however, dug with short, straight handled shovels. Every woman that I saw working in the potato fields of Eastern Poland was barefoot. Eight or nine hours of the working day they bent over this exacting toil for a beggarly wage. Peasant women walked barefoot through the mud of Warsaw's streets. Peasant men, in rags and barefoot, followed their carts to the Warsaw markets. Early in the morning barefoot ragged children shivered beside the cattle and goats that they were tending.

Only the soldiers and the business and professional men were warmly dressed. The officers were everywhere, with their gaudy plumes, their gay uniforms, their epauletters, spurs, swords and automaties. Privates had good clothes and good boots, swords and automaties.

The countryside was miserably cultivated. The roads were bad. Scores of families were living in dug-outs built of railroad scrap, windowless, half-covered with earth.

As we approached the frontier the signs of military activity grew more numerous. Armed Polish sentries were posted at short intervals along the railroads; barbed wire entanglements stretched back from the track on both sides as far as the eye could see; great piles of barbed wire lay ready for use along the right of the way.

On the train that took us across the border there were two Russian peasant boys who could speak a little German. On the Soviet side of the frontier there was an outpost with half a dozen men in uniform standing about. There was not a weapon in sight, nor any suggestion of military preparation. Two soldiers of the Red army boarded our train. Both were peasant lads, and so far as one could see, neither carried weapons.

"How is it," I asked one of the peasant boys who were in my compartment and [illegible]

(Continued on page 8.)

# Notes of the Day.

### Begging The Question.

How very vigilant the popular representatives in the Central Legislature must continue to be before they vote away lakhs on the Air Estimates, is well illustrated by the manner of Earl Winterton's insolent reply in the House of Commons to a question by Mr. Ammon in regard to the opening up of an Air Defence Army to suitable Indians. This is exactly what the Legislative Assembly wanted when the demand for ten lakhs to be spent on Civil Aviation recently came up for its approval. The Under-Secretary of State for India gave Mr. Ammon totally irrelevant information but he begged the question when he said that squadrons in India being units of the Royal Air Force were purely of British Service. The one thing which he was expected to explain was whether the Government of India or the India Office had any scheme of establishing air squadrons in India which would be definitely meant for Indian service and would be equipped with Indians both in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. Lord Winterton's avoidance of a straight reply will only confirm the suspicion in India that nothing is to be done for training Indians for the Air Services.

### Staying His Hand.

The Jugo-Slav Government by the correct attitude it has displayed in the recent crisis which might have threatened to lead to war between Albania and Jugo-Slavia, has certainly foiled Signor Mussolini's plans. The Fascist Dictator makes now no secret of his warm sympathy for Albania after having managed to secure from her a treaty which was certainly a surprise sprung upon Europe. That treaty is a direct affront to Jugo-Slavia and a standing menace to the peaceful development of Italo-Jugo-Slav relations. But the willingness of the Jugo-Slav Government to sumbit to an inquiry by the League of Nations to ascertain whether military preparations against Albania had really been undertaken by it, will compel Signor Mussolini to stay his hand and pause in his policy of egging on Albania further to open rupture with her Balkan neighbour. The Jugo-Slavian readiness to submit to a League inquiry is evidently due to the possibility the Jugo-Slav Government hopes for of such detailed investigations by a third party bringing more fully into the light of publicity Italian methods of supporting Albania in her war preparations.

### Calcutta's Reply.

Commenting upon the signal success of the Congress Party in the recent Municipal elections at Calcutta, "Forward" says that the clear majority the Congress has obtained in the Corporation of the city is an eloquent proof that Calcutta stands by the message and the programme of Deshabandu Das. "No department of Swarajist activity," "Forward" says "has been so persistently vilified, so deliberately misrepresented, so maliciously abused as the Swarajist Corporation." To all this campaign of calumny on the part of the anti-Nationalist elements in Bengal, Calcutta has given a crushing reply by electing 37 members of the Congress Party to the new Corporation. A satisfactory feature of the new grouping of parties in that body is that nine Muslim Councillors have signified their willingness to be members of the Congress Municipal Association and to work with the Congress Party. The good work of promoting communal unity started by Deshbandhu Das and actively put into practice by Mr. Subash Chunder Bose before he was suddenly taken away from it under the fiat of the Black Ordinance, is thus not entirely lost. We hope the Congress Party will continue it steadily, encouraged with this new electoral success.

### A Crushing Retort.

Fuller details are now available from the British Labour journals of the Soviet Note in reply to the hectoring, bullying document in which the Baldwin Government warned the Soviet Government to behave itself and threatened dire consequences if it did not. In his reply to this document M. Litvinoff complains that not a single specific instance is given by the British Government of the crime alleged against the Soviet of "spreading discontent or fomenting rebellion in any part of the British Empire" but he declares that in spite of the provocative utterances of British statesmen, the Soviet Government will continue its peace-loving policy and will "welcome the British Government sincerely if it will go to meet it on this path." He adds, however, that if the British Government believes that a rupture will serve the British Empire and the cause of general peace, "it will no doubt act in a suitable manner, assuming full responsibility for consequences." M. Litvinoff reminds the Baldwin Government of the choice language Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill have been using in their references to the Soviet. The Secretary of State for India once referred to the Soviet Government as a "gang of assasins and robbers," while according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer it was "a band of cosmopolitan conspirators gathered from the under-world of the cities of Europe and America."

# FINAL ACT IN "INDIA SOLD"

## CURRENCY BILL PASSED IN ASSEMBLY.

## SIR BASIL TO ARGUE AFTER VERDICT.

**Discussion in the Assembly mainly centred round the Currency Bill which was finally passed by 63 votes to 51.**

**Sir P. Thakurdas spoke of the deliberate frittering away of the country's resources to maintain the artificial ratio, and pressed for a categorical answer from the Finance Member to his "nine points." Sir Basil Blackett said that the "nine points" confirmed his own "Eleven points" and promised a reply to the Joint Memorandum.**

**During the consideration of the Finance Bill, many amendments for the reduction of salt duty came up and finally Mr. Prakasam's motion for reducing the existing duty by half was passed.**

### REDUCTION IN SALT DUTY.

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, March 22.

This was the last fatal day when the fates once and for ever decided that 1sh. 6d. should be on India's statute book. This sad end was anticipated without any signs of doubt last evening itself. Nevertheless Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Sir Purshotamdas spoke out their minds on what the Nationalist India is said to be feeling on this ratio controversy as usual.

It is pertinent to ask why the Nationalist opposition forces dwindled down to-day from 65 which was the strength on the day of Mr. Mehta's amendment to 51. Let the country have reply to this question after the passing of the Currency Bill. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar spoke very ably on the reduction of the salt tax from Rs. 1|4 to annas ten. In an equally spirited speech, Lala Lajpatrai warmly supported the amendment of Mr. Iyengar, who though sitting on a last bench seat is by now really a popular power in the Swarajist ranks. His humour draws towards him all young enthusiasts. His sincerity makes big gods of his party listen to him with consideration and his application and study make him a very inconvenient critic of the Government. His personal influence carried Mr. Prakasam's amendment through. The House accepted it by a majority of 2 votes. This means a loss of 3-1|2 crores to the Government. What will Government now do? Will they certify it or leave the matters where they stand?

### CURRENCY BILL PASSED.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, March 22.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue discussion on the Currency Bill, to-day being the sixth sitting for the purpose. Members had come prepared, after the President's warning of yesterday, for a night sitting to conclude discussion of both the Currency and the Finance bills. Special lighting arrangements were made in anticipation of a night sitting. Quarter of an hour was spent in interpellations, after which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta resumed his speech opposing the final passage of the Currency Bill.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta dwelt at length on the effects of the passage of the Bill on industries, labour, agriculture and national finance, and said that all gold in the possession of the people would depreciate in value by 12 1|2 per cent., causing a loss of nearly £250,000,000. He referred to recent labour troubles, which, he said, showed that the evil effects of the higher ratio had already started and cases of dismissals of labourers and reduction of their wages were multiplying at a rapid pace.

INDIA'S RESOURCES FRITTERED.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had shown that the adjustment of prices had just begun. He asked Sir Basil to reply to the nine points put forward by the speaker, so that it may go on record. The charge would always lie at the door of the Finance Member of the Government of India, that India's resources to the extent of 25,000,000 sterling had been deliberately and avoidably frittered away to maintain a ratio arranged between them and the India Office. There were only £5,500,000 left in the Paper Currency Reserve, and the speaker would not be surprised if Sir Basil borrowed in London to maintain his ratio or exported gold from India. He read to the House the opinion of a missionary, a whiteman working among agriculturists, who had written to him on February 19, that for the purpose of bolstering up the Budget, rural interests had been sacrificed and whatever good was done through measures of rural improvements would be counterbalanced by the loss caused by 1s. 6d. He had received a moving account of how many thousands of artisans in Jaipur and Benares were threatened with unemployment in consequence of 1s. 6d. He laid particular stress on the point that European newspapers and Europeans in India were all for 1s. 6d. and he paid his tribute of admiration to the courage of conviction of the three European members who voted for 1s. 4d.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay: Have we no convictions?

Sir Purshotamdas: I admit you all voted with conviction and with honesty of purpose, but my admiration is still greater for those who voted for 1s. 4d., irrespective of what it might mean to them in their social life.

The country would soon learn that ignorance in the matter of the currency question was perhaps ignorance which would cost the country most. (Hear, hear.) Voting in the Assembly has given us a lesson, let us learn that 'unity is strength.'

Mr. Arthur Moore warmly repudiated the suggestion that European Members were voting at the bidding of the Government.

FREEDOM OF VOTE.

Sir George Paddison urged the Assembly to fix the seal of its approval to the good work of fixing the ratio at 1s. 6d. and thereby enable wage-earners and agriculturist labourers to gain that which, if the 1s. 4d. ratio had been adopted, these labourers would have stood to lose.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: But under 1s. 6d. they lose their employment itself.

Sir George Paddison: That is a different matter, and I have never heard this assertion before. (Official Benches: applause). I want all who are interested in labour to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience, and not according to any party mandate.

Pandit Malaviya: Are Governent Officials free to vote? If you are, then we cials free to vote? If you are, thence shall be.

Mr. Kabiruddin: But I know something more. (Laughter).

At this stage closure was being pressed, and the President was inclined to agree, but Mr. Jinnah and others wanted to speak. The President pointed out that he had given too much latitude to all to speak. If further discussion was desired, then he would be reluctantly compelled to agree to give half an hour more.

Mr. Jinnah said that though Dr. Suhrawardy had yesterday let loose his tongue of calumny, he would not take notice of it, as the speech was a maiden oration. But he must remark that Dr. Suhrawardy had given no reason whatever for supporting the 1s. 6d. ratio, except that his commensense dictated it. Even commonsense must have reason behind it.

The President called on Pandit Malaviya and gave him ten minutes to speak.

CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT.

Pundit Malaviya said that it was his sacred duty to speak on the Bill, for no measure of greater importance had come before the Assembly during his membership of it. It was a measure for which the people of India would ever be sorry and they would hold the Government responsible for committing this great injury. The enormity of the evil involved in the Bill had not been realised. Not only was it made impossible for the Commission to recommend any other ratio, but the members were deliberately nominated not for protility and ability, but for their support of 1s. 6d. The officials acted as one man at the bidding of Sir Basil Blackett. Indeed, it was on the word of one man or two men, and here and one in London, that the whole currency problem had been settled. The speaker had advocated freedom of vote from the beginning, but Sir Basil would not let his group do it. They all knew the manner in which pressure had been brought upon members even inside the House, by all means, to procure a majority of three votes, but eliminating the Government bloc, it was clear that Indian opinion was for 1s. 4d. and in this matter, as the "Statist" had said, it was Indian public opinion that must prevail. He ended: "This measure, Sir, will be an enormous crime against the Indian people if it is put on the statute-book."

After this, the motion for the closure the debate was carried, and the House r for lunch.

SECOND READING OF THE BILL.

In moving the second reading of the Finance Bill, Sir Basil Blackett said that with the abolition of tea export duty Governmen[illegible] [illegible]

(Continued on page 8).

### CHEAP BREAKFAST TABLE.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Prakasam's motion to reduce the salt-duty to ten annas was passed by 50 to 48 votes.—Free Press.

### COTTON CROP FINAL ESTIMATE.

#### FRENZIED OUTBURST OF BUYING.

#### PRICES ADVANCE TO 54 POINTS.

LONDON, March 22.

New York.—The Department of Commerce's announcement that the cotton crop for 1926 had been finally placed at an unexpectedly low figure of 17,910 thousand bales, surprised trade and frenzied outburst of buying followed. The pit was encompassed by the largest throng for months trying to cover. Prices advanced 26 to 54 points. New Home and Foreign trade buying were also factors. Later private estimates of larger Indian crop checked the demand and market closed 32 to 39 higher on day.—Reuter's Special Service.

### MIDNAPUR JAIL PRISONERS

#### ON HUNGER-STRIKE AS PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

A Midnapur message says the political prisoners in the Midnapur Central Jail have gone on huger-strike from March 18, as a protest against the Superintendents alleged interference in religious matters.—Free Press.

### ANOTHER ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

#### FROM BIJAPUR DIST. LOCAL BOARD.

BIJAPUR, March 22.

The District Local Board, Bijapur, will present an address of welcome to Gandhiji when he comes here to visit this place during his tour.—Free Press.

### MAHATMAJI IN BOMBAY.

Mahatma Gandhi arrives to-day in Bombay. He will visit Santa Cruz at 9 p.m. where the Suburban District Congress Committee will extend a cordial welcome to him and present a purse on behalf of the Suburban public.

On Thursday, Mahatmaji will visit the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata at 8 a.m.

### LINCOLNSHIRE STAKES.

#### BRIGHTLAND SCRATCHED

LONDON, Mar. 21.

At the Beaufort call-over to-day very meagre business was done, as it was stipulated that the backer should be responsible for the tax.

The following was betting on Lincolnshire:—95 to 20 against Asterus (taken and offered); 100 to 9 against Helter Skelter (offered: 100 to 8 taken); 100 to 8 against Orbindus; 100 to 7 against Priory Park and Galloper King (Taken and offered); 100 to 6 against Grand Flight (offered).—Reuter.

### APPOINTMENT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

#### INDIAN GOVT. AGENT TO S. A. UNION

LONDON, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Lord Winterton said that the question of appointment of the Indian Government Agent, under the recent Indian-South African Agreement, was receiving earnest consideration of the Indian Government.—Reuter.

## LATEST NEWS.

DELHI, March 22.

In the course of a communique, it is announced that officers and officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers who were liable hitherto to be called up when a state of emergency is notified as well as on general mobilisation will now be called up only on general mobilisation. They will be required to report for duty within the interval usually agreed upon between the military authorities and the invidual concerned. The interval will be either within seven days or between seven and thirty days or between thirty and sixty days from the date general mobilisation is ordered. In the event of a partial mobilisation, if additional officers are required, the Government of India will call for volunteers from among the officers and officers designate.—A. P.

LAHORE, March 22.

The appeal of Abdul Rashid the alleged assassin of Swami Shraddhand against his conviction and sentence of death passed on him by Mr. Johnston, Sessions Judge, Delhi, was filed to-day at the Lahore High Court by his counsel Chaudhri Zafarulla [illegible]

### RELEASE OF GURUDWARA PRISONERS.

#### PUNJAB GOVT. NOT INCLINED TO TAKE ACTION.

#### SARDAR KHARAK SINGH TO BE SHORTLY SET FREE

LAHORE, Mar. 21.

After four hours' lively debate, the Punjab Legislative Council to-day carried a non-official resolution moved by Sardar Kundan Singh recommending to the Government to forthwith release Sardar Kharak Singh, President, Central Board, and all other Gurdwara prisoners. The Government did not claim a division. The resolution was warmly supported by non-officials of all parties.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, Finance Member, said that he was fully aware how genuinely the sympathies of Sikhs were with the resolution and the Government knew full well the importance they attached to it. While sympathising with the cases of prisoners, no one could set aside the fact that the acts of these persons individually and in the mass had certain more serious aspects. They were all apostles of direct action and were sentenced for offences under the civil law which governed the rights of their fellow citizens.

He admitted that the prestige of the Government would in no way suffer by releasing the prisoners. Nevertheless, the question was whether this act of kindness in the general interests of the public was going to be an act of wise administration. In the present case, they were dealing with men who were still unrepentant, and who had a predilection for applying the doctrine of direct action and force as the sole solution of question of civil rights.

Even if Government, in spite of these weighty considerations, had been inclined at the beginning of this year to consider this as a very special case, did they receive any encouragement from any Sikh quarter to do so? asked the Finance Member. Recent unbridled speeches and the formation of Jathas were signs that those unrepentant persons in favour of direct action would, if they emerged from jail, unfortunately still find elements among the Sikhs prepared to fall in with their views. For this reason, said the Finance Member, Government must oppos the main proposal of the resolution.

RELEASE OF SARDAR KHARAK SINGH.

But so far as Sardar Kharak Sing personally was concerned, he said had finished serving out his sentence substantive imprisonment of four years in April last, and was now serving sentences under the Prisons Act, which will expire about December next. He was sentenced three times for offences under the Prisons Act and had now served out the first of these sentences, and was serving the second. The Governor-in-Council has decided to release him on the expiry his second sentence, and to remit his third sentence. He will accordingly be released about the beginning of Ju next.—A.P.

(Continued From Column 6.)

out its readiness to the inclusion of 3 Chinese Councillors but emphasises that the constitution of the Council should be effected by revolutionary as opposed to revolutionary methods and is determined to use all force at its disposal to retain control of the situation. It appeals to the moderate minded Chinese and foreigners alike to support the measures, that are being taken to protect the international settlement from the acts of aggression either within or without its borders.

NORTHERN TROOPS BREAK THROUGH BARRIERS.

The Northern troops estimated at several hundreds broke the barriers and cordon in the Northern part of the International Settlement and rushed into alleyways but were disarmed and ejected.

Continuous sniping is going on mostly by the Nationalist gunmen in the Northeastern border of the International Settlement resulting in many shots flicking through the settlement. The Japanese marines who hold the Easterly portion of this area replied shot for shot from nests in roofs. A small detachment of Durhams bothered by Shantung sniper eventually replied, whereupon the sniper ceased fire but the Nationalist marksmen opened desultory fire which the Durhams ignored. This is typical of what is happening in Northeastern border.

STRIKE IN FOREIGN BANKS.

Hankow.—All the Chinese employed in foreign banks struck this morning. The banks are picketed and intimidation is rampant.

Hong-Kong.—"Hopsang" has arrived. It was voyaging from Swatow and was attacked by pirates at midnight. The pirates landed at Bias Bay with loot.—

# PANDEMONIUM IN SHANGHAI

## STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN SETTLEMENT.

## ORGY OF LOOTING AND MURDER

**Shauntaung troops without officers are sacking the Chinese city of Shanghai, murder, rape and looting being the order of the day. Foreign women and children are being evacuated from Nanking for fear of molestation.**

**Marines have been landed in the International Settlement by the U. S., and parties have been landed by the British, Dutch Italian and Spanish naval vessels. The Municipal Council of the International Settlementhas declared a state of emergency.**

**Efforts of the authorities in the Settlement, Shanghai, to get into touch with the Nationalists have not proved successful.**

**Most of the people in the International Settlement, Shanghai are obeying the official injunction to remain indoors.**

**10,000 Northern forces in Shanghai District have gone over to the Southerners who have reached the borders of the Settlement.**

**Shantung troops and gunmen have been engaged in street fights**

**The general strike in Shanghai is in full swing, the number of strikers amounting to 150,000.**

### PIRATES CAPTURE SHIP.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist occupation of the native part of Shanghai which can now be regarded as an established fact took the dual form of a military advance of a few thousand Nationalist troops from Minhong simultaneously with an effective internal action of Nationalist gunmen in mufti, who, on a pre-arranged signal early this morning, opened a reign of terror in the districts of Chapei and Nantao swooping down and seizing the native police stations, one of which was fired at, and is still burning. A certain amount of indiscriminate firing in the Settlement itself has resulted in a Portuguese being wounded.

A British factory at Pootung was entered into, to-day, by armed intimidators who drove out the employees. The factory is now being protected by naval men.

Efforts of the authorities in the Settlement to get into touch with the Nationalists have hitherto merely resulted in the disappearance of two Chinese intelligence agents.—Reuter.

### PANDEMONIUM IN SHANGHAI

#### ORGY OF LOOTING AND MURDER.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Shanghai.—The position this morning is that there are 150,000 persons on strike and business has been brought to a standstil. Volunteers remain mobilised. All is quiet on the surface in foreign settlement thanks to the presence of the foreign forces but the orgy of looting, rape, murder and wild fighting is going on in the Chinese city of Chapei on the Northeast border of the International Settlement. Thousands of Shantung troops without officers are sacking the city Meanwhile the main body of Southerners has not yet arrived at Shanghai. Southerners have occupied Soochow.

The Council of the International Settlement at Shanghai has issued a Manifesto stating that it will use all forces at its disposal to retain control of the situation.

PIRATES CAPTURE SHIP.

Hongkong.-The Indochina Company's vessel Hopsang from Shanghai for Hongkon has been attacked by pirates and taken to Bias Bay. No details have yet been received.

EVACUATION OF FOREIGNERS.

Shanghai.—Evacuation of foreign women and children from Nanking began at daylight.—Reuter.

### DEFECTION OF NORTHERN FORCES.

#### SOUTHERNERS REACH BORDERS OF SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Shanghai.—The Sniping of gunmen has resulted in further casualties among the Punjabis on the northern borders of the settlement. One more has been killed and three wounded.

10,000 Northern forces in Shangai District have gone over to the Southerners who have reached borders of the settlement.

Most of the people in the International Settlement are obying the official injunction to remain indoors. Consequently Streets which are patrolled by troops of half dozen nations are virtually deserted in a striking contrast to the native city which is undergoing a night of terror.

Shantung troops and gunmen have been engaged in street fights and bullets are flying in all directions. Fires have broken out at several points.—Reuter.

### MARINES LANDED IN SETTLEMENT.

#### STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

RUGBY, Mar. 21.

Advance troops of the Southern Nationalists reached Shanghai to-day, and press telegrams report tense situation. Business is temporarily at a standstill. Workers have left occupations and the Settle- [illegible]

of Chinese crowds. The barriers of the Settlement are closed, and foreigners are remaining within its boundaries along which the Defence Force troops are posted.

A large force of the United States marines landed in the Settlement to-day and the British, Dutch, Italian and Spanish Naval vessels also landed parties at the request of the Municipality.

The Chinese City is reported to be in a ferment. The Municipal Council of the International Settlement has issued a proclamation declaring a state of emergency and stating that all powers at its command will be used to preserve order and prevent rioting within the International Settlement. The residents are advised to remain within their houses during the hours of darkness.—B. O. W.

### NORTHERNERS LOOT IN SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Shanghai.—An armoured car came into action within the Settlement when it responded to a police call to deal with the troops. Presumably the Northerners who broke the Northern barrier entered the Settlement, and started looting. The armoured car encountered continuous machine-gun fire. Lieutenant Newman, Corporal Ainslie and Private Hermen and Private Pashley were wounded.—Reuter.

### BRITISH RETURN FIRE.

Two British armoured cars participated in the action. The second car towed away the first containing the wounded under a heavy fire which the British returned.—Reuter.

### VICTIMS OF AMBUSH

The Punjabis, mentioned earlier, were victims of an ambush. They were proceeding in a truck with a detachment on Municipal Road. Just outside the settlement they were suddenly an object of fusilade, fired from alleyway, through barced wire. The district is mainly populated by the Cantonese and in a crowded quarter, and so the attempt to arrest the assailants would be futile. It is believed the assailants belong to the Nationalist guerilla Band.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKERS.

Police came into conflict with the strikers of one of the largest Chinese department of stores in the International Settlement. The Manager called police to eject employees who were holding a strike meeting within. Police were greeted with a shower of flower-pots, fire-buckets and a variety of missiles. They made a forced entry and ejected the recalcitrants, after which mounted Sikhs dispersed the huge crowds who were most threatening the situation gradually transformed into peace. Two constables have been seriously injured.—Reuter.

### RUSSIAN WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, March 22.

Moscow.—Special editions of newspapers have been circulated with the news of the capture of Shanghai by "workers in revolt." Meetings held in mills and factories developed into processions to the centre of the city. Similar demonstrations occurred at Leningrad, Kharkov, Odessa, Kieff and elsewhere. The Government organ "Izvestia" says that the fall of Shanghai opens a new page in the relations of the Powers with China. The former must abandon their policy of procrastination and choose between agreement or conflict with national revolutionary movement.—Reuter.

### ANA PPEAL TO THE MODERATE MINDED.

LONDON, March 22.

Shanghai.—The manifesto issued by the Council of the International Settlement alludes to the "nefarious schemes" of the revolutionary agents in Shanghai by which the legitimate aims of the Chinese Nationalism which which the Council is largely sympathetic are at present clouded. The Council points [illegible]

(Continued in column 4.)

# BALKAN DISPUTE.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH ADVICE OF MODERATION.

## LEAGUE TO CONVOKE SPECIAL MEETING?

LONDON, Mar. 21.

A statement made at Rome that the British Minister at Belgrade joined the It alian Minister there in a "Verbal Remonstrance" against Yogo-Slavia's military preparations on the frontiers has not been confirmed by authoritative circles in London, which states that the British Minister called at the Jugo-Slav Foreign Office to inform himself regarding the situation, and he took the opportunity to advise the Yugo-Slav Government to act with greatest moderation.

Similar action was taken by French Minister, according to a message from Paris, which states that Mr. Berthelot, Secretary-General, the Quai D'Orsay, received the Yugo-Slav Minister and spoke to him. Similarly the Bulgarian Minister called at the Quai D'Orsay and renewed the assurances of Bulgaria's pacific sentiments.

The Powers represented on the League Council are being consulted on the means to end the tension, if necessary by convoking a special meeting of the Council under article eleven of the Covenant.—Reuter.

# FINAL ACT IN "INDIA SOLD"

(Continued from page 7).

tea companies of the full amount of non-agricultural profits.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar was sorry that Government had not stated to the House which cuts effected the Budget had been accepted and which had not been accepted.

Sir Basil replied that none of the cuts made by the House would affect the total demand of amount required.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar liked to know whether Government contemplated to make any changes in imposing duties.

Mr. M. K. Acharya moved that the Finance Bill be referred to a selected committee consisting of the Finance Member, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Walter Wilson, Maulvi Mahamad Yakub, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the mover. He said there were many aspects of the Finance Bill to be considered.

Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar opposed Mr. Acharya's motion stating the motion was probably meant to suit the convenience of members intending to go to Kumbha Mela at Hardwar.

The Finance Member entirely agreed with Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar.

Mr. Acharya's motion was lost without division.

REDUCTION OF SALT DUTY.

Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar next moved that the salt duty per maund should be reduced from one rupee four annas to eight annas only. He then went on to say that it was "melancholy meanness" to go to the poorest man and stand between his hands and his mouth and say "pay me my salt duty and then have your breakfast."

Mr. T. Prakasam moved another amendment to reduce the salt duty to ten annas per maund. Mr. Prakasam regretted that the Finance Member had not a word of sympathy for the poor people who could not purchase salt at the high price.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah felt that the surplus in the Budget should be turned to the reduction of the oppressive salt duty.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru supported reduction of salt duty.

Lala Lajpat Rai in supporting the reduction motion appealed to the Finance Member to discontinue giving contracts of monopoly of salt sale. He finally asked the Opposition members to concentrate on ten annas duty.

Sir Basil Blackett in reply said that if the motion for reduction of ten annas was carried, Government would be deprived of available revenue to the extent of Rs. 3 crores and 12 lakhs.

The motion for reduction of the duty to eight annas was not pressed. Mr. Prakasam's motion to reduce salt duty to ten annas from one rupee four annas was pressed to division and carried. 50 voted for reduction and 48 against. The result was received with cheers by the Opposition groups.

The President adjourned the House till to-morrow and said that there would be no night sitting but the House would sit from to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Free Press.

In the Assembly the Currency Bill was passed by 63 votes to 51 amidst cries of "shame shame" from non-official benches and official cheers.—A.P.

## AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

After lunch Sir Basil Blackett replied to the debate. Dealing with the arguments of non-officials mainly of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas he said he regretted that the discussion on the ratio should have attracted such warm attention on the part of its admirers thereby obscuring interest in other portions of currency reform. He had himself stumped the country on one side and the Currency League on the other side had done its best to bring in arguments opposing the one and six ratio. If more had voted for one and six it was because Government had done so much to bring the true facts before the country for consideration. Sir Purshottamdas had given nine points to his eleven points. These nine points were in a great measure simply a confirmation of his eleven points none of which had really been challenged. In this connection Sir Basil warmly protested against the attacks made on Mr. Premchand and nominated members for not taking the own view was that the majority for one and six would have been greater if the Congress Party had given freedom of vote. On the whole the results of the ratio would be advantageous to the masses. (applause). As for the deflation of the currency he did not understand what was meant by Sir Purshotamdas by the normal expansion of the currency. He would lay a statement on the table of the House giving his reply to the statement issued by Sir Phrshottamdas and others in their joint memorandum alleging concealed taxation. He strongly protested against the accusations that Government had not acted honestly in the matter. Government has never approached this subject he said from any other point of view except of the interest of the masses.

Mr. Jinnah:—Question.

Sir Purshottamdas:—Mr. Jinnah has spoken to the tune of His Master's Voice. (Laughter).

Mr. Jinnah:—You are speaking to your master's voice. (Laughter).

The Finance Member continuing said that India had not borrowed since 1923. He concluded with the plea that they should pass away from this controversy and cooperate in putting through the other proposals of the Currency Commission.

The Bill was then put to the vote and passed by 63 votes to 53 amidst official cheers and opposition crise of shame.—A. P.

# INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

## GOVERNMENT RECRUITING

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

In reply to Mr. Ramnarain Singh at question time to-day in the Assembly, the Army Secretary stated that arrangements had been made for the religious teaching to the Indian sepoys. One Indian religious teacher was authorised each religious class on the strength of the company or squadron in each infantry, battalion, cavalry, regiment, brigade of artillery, etc.

To a question by Sarfaraz Hussein Khan whether Government are recruiting men for the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, it was stated that Government are recruiting. Indians are eligible for appointment to the army in India reserve officers, but that no percentage of posts has been definitely reserved for them.

Question-time over, discussion was resumed on the motion of the Finance Member that the Currency Bill, as amended be passed into law.

Mr. Jamnadas resumed his speech and referred to the evil effect of appreciation of the rupee on the agriculturists of the country.—Free Press.

# NATIONAL THEATRE FOR INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

with smaller stages within the stall will be equipped with the different requirements of a play and will be movable with the aid of a simple mechanism. In all this electricity will play no mean part.

**THE COLOUR SCHEME.**

To give a finishing touch to the ideal national orchestra-theatre that Harindranath aims at, he has also a colour scheme for its edification. He would do away with the usual colours in a tragic scene and would replace them with gray as background and high dark doors with a sombre looking horizon above, thus depicting sorrow and horror in a realistic manner. He would replace the glamour with which the palace is painted on the screen with a harmonious combination of green, black and gold applied in the proper and scientific manner, which will throw forth all the traditional attributes of royalty and sovereignty.

The ideal of the theatre that he is aiming at, Harin observed, is to depict in its stage the actual life and condition of society. This, he holds, will be of invaluable importance to the people as it will aid them to realise their real state and thereby assert their rightful place in life. Towards this end he is aiming at social plays suited to the conditions of our villages, and proposes to present them to the villagers.

All this is easily said. The consummation of the object is the gravest problem that confronts him. It is an uphill task that he has to accomplish. The odds against him seem quite insuperable. But he has confidence in himself and in his mission. He believes that any amount of political reform, or Swaraj itself, will defeat its purpose to be truly national in the ideal sense, if the nation's theatres are also not national in every sense of the term. In fact, Harin declared, he has every right to entertain the best hopes about his labours as he has full faith in India and his countrymen, in spite of his casual moments of dejection and despondency. Wherever he has gone, the response to his presentations has been most satisfactory. If only he could re-kindle the latent imaginative instinct in man, his task is an accomplished fact. His idea, therefore, at present is first to attract audiences and gradually create that spirit of appreciation towards the sort of performances he is giving and instill in the minds of his audiences the altered feeling favourable for the stablishment of a national theatre. The measure of the success he will achieve in his object, he concluded, will depend upon the measure of support he will receive from his countrymen.

By December next Sit. Harindranath hopes to be able to submit all his plays

# LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

## A BIG STEP FORWARD.

## MUSLIM GESTURE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi returning from Hardwar on his way to Bombay, halted here for three hours this morning and was seen off by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the railway station. Mrs. Naidu brought to his notice the recent proposals of the Muslim leaders regarding their representation in the legislatures in any future scheme of reforms, which she characterises as courageous and statesmanlike.

Mr. Gandhi refrained from expressing an opinion on the proposals, but expressed his satisfaction that a new basis—that of mixed electorates—had been found for further negotiations between the the two communities, which he hoped might lead to definite results. He was sure that communtl unity was coming in the near future.

Mr. Gandhi will leave Bombay on the 24th and after visiting Kolhapur and Belgaum on the 25th and 26th he makes an extensive tour of the Karnatak, which he leaves on April 4th for Madras. He is not expected to return to Sabarmati before next August.—A. P.

## BOMBAY LEADERS WELCOME.

The chorus of welcome that the decision of the informal conference of the Muslim leaders at Delhi has evoked is echoed forth from all quarters as a landmark and an epoch in the stage of India's fight for freedom. Whether, Liberal, Independent, National or extremist Congressman, all view this as a happy augury and there is a consensus of opinion that the Muslim gesture is a distinct step forward in the path of inter-communal unity for which the country has been yearning for the last few years.

The following opinions were expressed by persons of different political persuasion when a representative of the "Chrnoicle" interviewed them on the subject.

Mr. G. K. Nariman, the well-known Parsi orientalist and scholar said:—

"The country deserves to be heartily congratulated on this move especially because it has been intiated not by the majority community of the Hindus, but the Mussalmans who are in a minority. As expected a Bombay Mussalman, Mr. Jinnah has taken the lead. But in my opinion it would be a mistake to omit from such important State deliberations the other minor communities like the Christians, Parsis and Sikhs. They are bound to offer suggestions vaulable to the country as a whole, for a consideration of the entire problem has irresistibly borne in upon upon my mind that there are very many problems which do not lend themselves to easy solution without the participation of these specific minor communities.

"At the first unity Conference, it will be remembered, held at Delhi at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi when he undertook a prolonged fast, the Metropolitan of Calcutta represented the Christians and my friend Mr. B. F. Bharucha and myself stood for some of the Parsis. It may make me unpopular, but I am bound to say that had the Mahatma given his sustained support to the conclusions we reached, the concrete results of that Conference would have rendered subsequent similar meetings unnecessary. I repeat to the leaders of the Hindus and Mussalmans. 'Do not neglect the Christians, Sikhs and Parsis.'

N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCES RIPE FOR REFORM.

"Regarding the reference made to the North-West Frontier Province, I think it is already ripe for reforms, and there is an underlying harmony between the Hindus and Mussalmans which has greater elements of permanence than appears on the surface at present. If the Hindus and Mussalmans can work in perfect amity in Afghanistan, and if Zoaroastrians and Muslims can work in team in Persia, there is no reason, moral or religious, why the Hindus and Mussalmans would not seek a common solution to their political difficulties.

"The Muslim demands may appear excessive, but the communities that have taken earlier advantage of Western culture ought to have a broader outlook and their patriotism must urge them to be really liberal towards the Muslims who after all were the ruling race only a century ago."

## DON'T FORCE THE PACE.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas interviewed said: "I think the Hindus should feel satisfied and also very thankful to the Muslim leaders for having accepted the principle of joint electorates in place of special electorates. I am of opinion that the Hindu leaders should not take any action which may have the appearance of forcing the pace of their Muslim brethren towards that goal. Joint electorates should come by the free will of the sister communities. For in that case it will lead to the relaxing of the present communal tension.

LET SIND DECIDE.

"In the interests of Sind, and especially of Sind Muslim Zemindars, I do not think it advisable to constitute Sind as a separate province. It is true that the whole of Sind has a grievance that it has not divisions of the Presidency. It will, however, be admitted by it that during the last few years attempts have been made to treat it equally with other divisions. However the Presidency is spending many crores to increase the productively of the land and the area under cultivation and this to add to the wealth of the people. I think it is possible to devise some means of giving Sind a kind of divisonal antonomy as would give it independence and yet enable it to get guidance and lead from the Presidency proper. If, however, three fourths of the Sind electorate want separation, we need not come in the way. What I mean is that the separation of Sind should not be left to the decision of any body outside Sind, whether Hindus or Muslms, but to the Sindhis themselves. If Sind decides to cut itself off from Bombay the area and population of the Presidency will be reduced. I, therefore, suggest that the Marathi portion of the Central Provinces should be amalgamated with Bombay.

"I am entirely in favour of granting reforms to the North-West Frontier Province.

"I do not want special concessions for minorities whether Muslims or Hindus in any Province but would like the number of seats for each community to be settled on the basis of the number of voters of that community determined on as wide a franchise as the Muslim leaders decide.

## TOWARDS NATIONALISM.

Sir Dinshaw Petit (Non-Party) who on being interviewed on the Delhi decision said:

"The decision arrived at by the Muslim leaders at the informal conference at Delhi is a distinct step of progress towards Nationalism, and I welcome it as a result of better understanding between the two great communities."

## A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

On being asked to state his opinion about the arrangements, Mr. K. Natarajan, (National Party) said:

"The arrangement is a great improvement on the present system of separate electorate. The question of constituting Sind as a separate Province must be considered quite independently of this arrangement. I am inclined to think that Sind cannot of itself support as high a standard of administration as in affiliation with the Bombay Presidency. Its revenue, is a somewhat uncertain quantity. There are, moreover, large irrigation works that are being carried out and Sind cannot bear the costs itself.

"I have no objection in reforms being introduced in the North-West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan. The arrangement of seats must be proportionate to the population, that is to say, the Mahommadans will have a majority of seats wherever they are in a majority."

## WELCOME LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

Interviewed by our representative Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber and an ardent Congressman of the No-Change persuasion said:

"The Conference of the Mahomedan leaders in an informal meeting and their decision on the basis of settlement with the Hindus, is a welcome light in the darkness, which has been enveloping the land since some time past. The tension between the Hindus and Mussalmans has been one of the greatest tragedies of our political situation and this gesture of the Mahomedans giving a hope of relief out of this "impasse" should receive the warm response from the Hindus. As Mahatmaji has always said when one is giving one should not do it from the point of view of a trader, but one should give generously and with all his soul.

"All of us have been saying that the Hindu-Muslim tension is one of the root causes of our present political depression. To an extent it will be responsible for our economic depression also, for the recent disastrous defeat on 1sh. 4d. question was due to no small exxtent to this very tension.

"We should all, therefore, welcome this gesture of the Mahomedans for peace and reconciliation, and respond to it in no niggardly or bargaining spirit."

## A BIG STEP FORWARD.

Mr. J. B. Petit, a prominent member of the Liberal Party, expressed his views in the following terms.

"The decision is very good and statesmanlike. It is a happy augury for better times to come. The arrangement does not achieve everything that is desirable, but it is a big step forward; and all concerned deserve heartily to be congratulated upon it. The condition that Sind should be made a separate province as a precedent to this arrangement is, however, difficult to understand. There may be serious administrative difficul-

ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of this step."

## A TEST OF SINCERITY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said: The whole question turns on the point whether India wants to be a nation and free. You can never have freedom unless you are a nation and you cannot be a nation if you want separate electorates.

## A CHALLENGE TO DYARCHY.

The Congress Circles particularly are jubilant over the decision of the Muslim Leaders' Conference at Delhi. A young Congressman in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" said:

"Coming as the decision does almost on the very morrow of my Lord Birkenhead's impudent speech at the Ladies Carton Club, I am constrained to say that the Delhi decision comes as a jitting challenge to the noble Lord. I consider the decision is a triumph for Nationalism, a triumph for Hindu-Muslim unity and a challenge to Dyarchy. Above all, what is more striking is the welcome revolutionary change that has been wrought in the Muslim political outlook during the course of the few months that have elapsed between Lucknow and Delhi.

"The decision itself does not come to me as a surprise, for mutual bickerings during these many months and the heavy toll we had to pay to our cost and to the advantage of the Imperialists should have convinced every one of the utter futility of communal and sectarian jealousies and prejudices as a means to attain special communal rights and previleges.

"There are, however, portions in the arrangement as communicated in the press which may seem not quite happy enough. The militant Hindu section may find cause for disappointment; but I am confident that even the most militant and uncompromising among them would concede that the Mohammadan community has shown a real sense of responsibility and genuine patriotism. Here is a beginning to start with, and the endorsement of this arrangement by the Working Committee is very encouraging. But the Working Committee's task is not over. An emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be summoned with the least possibly delay and an all-Parties Conference should be forthwith arranged to come to a permanent settlement. In conclusion I would say that the success of our struggle for freedom will not be long in coming if the same spirit and breadth of vision is maintained and continued on the one hand and emulated on the other.—Bande Matram."

# RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

were travelling to Moscow, "that these soldiers carry no weapons," The Polish soldiers who came with us to the border had all swords and guns."

He laughed good-humouredly. "We do not want to cut throats" said he. "We want to join hands with the workers of the whole world." Then he pointed out of the window to some peasants who were ploughing. "That is our country—my country—horses, ploughs, and wheatfields. That is the new Russia. All have land and all work.

I pondered. Was this the propaganda about which I had heard so much, in India and Germany, or was it the real feeling of a peasant boy for the country side. During the next few days I talked with scores of soldiers and officers. Almost without exception, they said the same thing. They were organised into an army because they believed that was the only way to protect the world revolution. It was the production that interested most of them, however, and not military operation.

**ECONOMIC PROGRESS.**

Our train was pulling away from the border through pine and spruce, with only a little cleared land here and there. Suddenly we emerged from the woodland and came abreast of a saw-mill and lumberyard.

There is probably no single economic unit that can be as disorderly as a saw-mill and lumberyard. In the course of a day a big saw turns out hundreds of pieces of different shapes and sizes. Unless they are well handled they soon accumulated into an impossible tangle. Even after they are sorted, the pieces of lumber are quite frequently piled irregularly, and as a consequence they dry crooked. I had seen a number of such third rate lumber yards in Poland. This was the first one I had observed in the Soviet Republic. It was immaculate. The lumber was all sorted, was well arranged, and piled with the greater exactitude. The firewood was all cut to length and well stacked.

A few minutes later we reached a freight yard and a little collection of houses on Soviet territory (Stolpce). Here our baggage was examined, and we waited for the Minks train.

The following impressed me at this little junction point:

(1) The workers that I saw had on good shoes or leather boots, usually boots and excellent over-coats. Many of these coats were also of leather, well lined and waterproofed.

(2) Food was abundant; it was cheaper than it had been across the border in Poland, even Germany, and all of the working men, and women that I saw seemed to be well fed and vigorous.

(3) The freight house was well-organised; the freight cars were newly painted; the yards were in excellent order; the engines all seemed to be in good repairs, the shifting engines were handling their work efficiently. While we were waiting for our train a freight pulled in with a number of car loads of Czecho-Slovakian made agricultural machinery. The work here was apparently as efficient as it would be at any small junction on a German railroad.

I went over to the freight agent, a man of perhaps 22, alert, pleasant, obliging. Several railroad men were gathered around him, talking. I made some inquiries about my train and baggage, and to my surprise I saw that he could speak German. He asked me what nationality I had. I showed him my pass, and offered him a few good cigarettes. After all these, I began to make some inquiries.

"Tell me" I asked, "are working people better off here than they were before the revolution."

**INCREASED STANDARD OF LIVING.**

All looked at me in surprise. Then they burst out laughing. They thought it was a joke. The freight agent sobered up and answered for the rest in German:

"Look for yourself," said he. "Look at our clothes, they are warm and water proof. Go over to that restaurant where we eat and try the food. It is cheap and good. We work an eight-hour day. Our wages give us a good living. You see this freight yard. That too, is ours, and we treat it accordingly. We are organised. We have our clubs, our reading rooms and our meeting halls. You know what Russia was before the Revolution. Does that answer your question?"

That was my first glimpse of the economic life of the Soviet Republic, workers well-fed, well-clothed, and working an eight-hour day; a local lumber yard in excellent condition; a well kept freight yard; rolling stock in good repair. And all of this was due to economic and political activity of Soviet Republic.

Do not get a false impression. The Soviet Union is terribly poor. Its economic life is badly organised. It has barely begun the struggle to put its house in order. Years must elapse before the unification of its economic machinery approaches a point where it can produce a supply of goods adequate to meet the end of the Civil War and the famine but in comparison with Poland it is a happy hunting Ground.

Soviet factories, technically, are very much like factories anywhere else. Many of them are not so far advanced as the factories of Belgium or Germany. Much of their machinery is old. But factory production in the Soviet Union does not differ materially from factory production elsewhere. It is in their social organisation that the Soviet factories are different.

The workers in each Soviet factory are all organised together. This organisation is the basic unit of the Soviet trade union movement.

Soviet factories are more than centres of production. They are places where workers make their living. A great deal of effort is therefore expended by the workers to make this working place contribute as generously as possible to the workers' life.

# DISASTROUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

## 200 HOUSES REDUCED TO ASHES.

RANGOON, Mar. 22.

A serious fire involving the loss of several lakhs of Rupees broke out this morning in west Rangoon. The fire which is stated to have originated in a tea shop, spread rapidly and in about two hours reduced more than 200 houses to ashes. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless and are seeking shelter in open spaces nearby. The fire brigade has been set at work but their work has been much hampered by a strong breeze that was blowing at the time. Several bungalows have been destroyed.—Free Press.

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| | | Cash Payable. | 180 monthly instalments. | Cash Payable. | 180 monthly instalments. | Cash Payable. | 180 monthly instalments. |
| 800 | 3 | 5,600 | 56 0 0 | 6,600 | 64 0 0 | 8,100 | 76 0 0 |
| | 4 | 5,800 | 61 0 0 | 6,800 | 69 0 0 | 8,300 | 81 0 0 |
| | 5-8 | 6,100 | 68 0 0 | 7,100 | 76 0 0 | 8,600 | 88 0 0 |
| | 6-8 | 6,300 | 73 0 0 | 7,300 | 81 0 0 | 8,800 | 93 0 0 |
| | 7 | 6,400 | 75 0 0 | 7,400 | 83 0 0 | 8,900 | 95 0 0 |
| | 8-8 | 6,700 | 82 0 0 | 7,700 | 91 0 0 | 9,200 | 103 0 0 |
| | 10 | 7,000 | 90 0 0 | 8,000 | 98 0 0 | 9,500 | 110 0 0 |
| | 12 | 7,400 | 99 0 0 | 8,400 | 108 0 0 | 9,900 | 120 0 0 |
| 1,000 | 3 | 5,750 | 59 0 0 | 6,750 | 68 0 0 | 8,250 | 80 0 0 |
| | 4 | 6,000 | 66 0 0 | 7,000 | 74 0 0 | 8,500 | 86 0 0 |
| | 5-8 | 6,375 | 75 0 0 | 7,375 | 83 0 0 | 8,875 | 95 0 0 |
| | 6-8 | 6,625 | 81 0 0 | 7,625 | 89 0 0 | 9,125 | 101 0 0 |
| | 7 | 6,750 | 84 0 0 | 7,750 | 92 0 0 | 9,250 | 104 0 0 |
| | 8-8 | 7,125 | 93 0 0 | 8,125 | 101 0 0 | 9,625 | 113 0 0 |
| | 10 | 7,500 | 102 0 0 | 8,500 | 110 0 0 | 10,000 | 122 0 0 |
| | 12 | 8,000 | 114 0 0 | 9,000 | 122 0 0 | 10,500 | 134 0 0 |

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# "NEW ERA FOR CHILDREN".

## CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY INAUGURATED.

## GOVERNOR'S APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

It was, indeed, a huge representative gathering that had assembled at the Sir Cowasji Jeangir Hall on Tuesday evening to inaugurate the work of the Children's Aid Society, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, presiding. The meeting was convened by the Sheriff of Bombay in connection with the Bombay Children Act of 1924. The distinguished gathering included men like Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Hon. Mr. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Sir Amberson Marten, Sir Reginald Spence, Mr. K. Natarajan, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, the Sheriff of Bombay, and others. Their Excellencies Lady Wilson and the Governor were the recipients of a rousing reception when they mounted the rostrum.

The proceedings opened with the Sheriff of Bombay making a formal announcement as to the purpose of the meeting. He said that the meeting had been convened in pursuance of a requisition signed by many a foremost citizen of Bombay, including among others, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Joseph Kay, Lady Tata, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and Sir Phiroze C. Sethna. The Sheriff than called upon Sir Reginald Spence to propose the first resolution.

### A NEW ERA.

Sir Reginald Spence moved: "That His Excellency the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson be requested to take the chair." Welcoming Their Excellencies Lady Wilson and the Governor, the speaker said they had gathered there to inaugurate a new era for their children.

He then requested His Excellency to take the chair.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir seconded the resolution. She referred to the Bombay Children Act and opined that the legislation would be a dead letter without sufficient machinery to work it out.

### MESSAGES OF GOOD CHEER.

The resolution was unanimously carried and His Excellency took the presidential chair amidst loud cheers from the audience. His Excellency then called upon Miss M. Katherine Davis to read the messages of sympathisers. Among others the following ladies and gentlemen had sent their messages of good cheer.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Stanley Reed, Sheth Lalji Naranji, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu and Sir Phiroze C. Sethna.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member of the Bombay Government then moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay cordially welcomes the inauguration of the Children's Aid Society and commends it to public support."

### PAST FAILURE.

In the course of his lengthy speech the speaker said:

Twenty years ago or more, a society for the protection of children was founded, with Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Muir Mackenzie as President, and Mr. (now the Hon. Mr. Justice) Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as one of the joint secretaries. The then condition of the law was found too grave an obstacle to the working of this society, and its early efforts to secure the amendment of the law were unsuccessful, so it died a premature death. But like a phoenix, it rose again.

At to-day's meeting the society makes its first public appearance, and lays its aims and objects before the citizens of Bombay, in the hope that it may be found to deserve your confidence and your support, so that it may enter with firm assurance and with zeal upon its task, when on the 1st May the Children Act comes into full operation.

### MISCONCEPTIONS CLEARED.

Several people have asked, and perhaps there may still be some doubt on this point, why, when so many associations already existed, it was necessary to create a new one, and fears have been expressed that overlapping and waste may result. The fact is that the coming into force of the Children Act brings with it new problems and requires the co-ordination of all the efforts which have hitherto been made to relieve children from misery and distress. Some of the old associations dealt with boys only and not girls or 'vice versa', some with children of one particular community and not of others, some with juvenile delinquents—let us cease for ever to call them criminals—and others only with children who had not been required to face a Magistrate's court.

The society does not ask any generous donor to transfer to it any subscriptions which he has been making or is willing to make to any other kindred society. It does desire to collect funds for child welfare work and to administer them; but it had no pretensions to becoming a sort of charity organisation society, which would monopolise charitable gifts and distribute them at its own pleasure. Whatever is given to any other similar society will help this society indirectly, by enabling that other society to undertake a greater share of the work which has to be done in the ocean of human misery. Whatever is given to this society will help the other societies by making it possible to deal with a large number of children and to give larger grants for their care and education. We want all we can get, not by taking their resources from other societies but by drawing more copiously from the pockets and from the hearts of all to whom our work appeals.

The response from the public has already been generous.

Mr. Jiwandas Waghji from money left by Mrs. Anandji Nanji Rs. 20,000; The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society Rs. 1,200; Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Rs. 1,000; Mr. Pratapgirji Naransingirji Rs. 1,000; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Rs. 1,000; Sir Temulji Nariman, Kt., Rs. 500; Sir Ness Wadia Rs. 500; Lady Dhunbhai Cowasji Jehangir Rs. 500; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Gamadia Rs. 500; and Mr. B. M. Hodiwala, Rs. 301.

7 ladies and gentlemen have paid life membership subscriptions of Rs. 250 each.

9 others have given subscriptions and donations of Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.

32 have become ordinary members and hence subscribed Rs. 175, The total comes to Rs. 28,882, of which fully Rs. 27,000 is strictly of the nature of capital, though obviously we shall not be able, as we now stand, to treat it all as such, and only about Rs. 1,800 can be regarded as recurring.

The total of Rs. 28,800 is a very creditable total, but it is not nearly enough.

### A CURE FOR MIND'S DISEASE.

The Hon'ble Sir Amberson Marten, the Chief Justice, in seconding the resolution, laid emphasis on the necessity of a more scientific treatment to be given to a potential criminal. The society, he said, was in need of both healthy minds and healthy bodies. As there were hospitals to cure the diseases of body, there ought to be institutions to cure the diseases of mind. The Chief Justice expressed his willingness to welcome any recommendations coming from the public, making suggestions as to how the criminal acts could be improved upon.

### AFFECTS ALL ALIKE.

Mr. K. Natarajan was the only non-official citizen to speak in support of the resolution. He frankly stated that even though the Bombay Government had made a donation of Rs. 21,000 to the Children's Aid Society, it was not enough that a state ought to do for its children. In helping the Society, he said, they were not helping the children of only poor men. Society was an organic whole and what affected the poor, affected the rich and the powerful as well. He exhorted the people to come forward with their mite and help teh Children's Aid Society in its great social work.

The resolution was then carried unanimously with acclamation.

In the course of his speech, His Excellency said:—

### GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Sheriff, ladies and gentlemen,—In the first place I should like to express the great pleasure it has given lady Wilson and myself to be present this evening, and to associate ourselves publicly with the inauguration of the Children's Aid Society, of which I have been glad to become the first President. There can, I think, be no two opinions as to the need for such a Society, or as to the value of the work which it will be able to perform; but to Lady Wilson and myself it makes a very special appeal, because I feel that supplies a link between two movements in which we take the keenest interest, namely, the Infant Welfare movement and the Hospital Fund which bears my name.

### SCOPE OF SOCIETY'S WORK.

The Infant Welfare movement is designed to protect children in infancy, but it cannot hope to shield them from sickness or ill-treatment after they have passed the age of five or thereabouts, and if they are then allowed to fall into the toils of crime or disease, all the loving care that has been spent upon them in their early years will have been wasted. It is at that point that the Children's Aid Society can step in, and by means of the beneficent provisions of the new Act can rescue those who are in danger of contamination from immoral and insanitary surroundings, and can save those who may have already taken the first step in what might otherwise develop into a career of crime.

If the Society flourishes, as we all hope it will, its activities will surely tend to relieve the pressure upon our Hospital accommodation, and thus help us to attain the second object to which I have just referred, and which has been brought so prominently to the notice of the people of Bombay during the past few months, namely, the provision of medical aid on a scale worthy of this great city. Much of the sickness which we see around us owes its origin to lack of care in childhood, and so far as the new Society can remove children from insanitary and immoral surroundings, an see to their upbringing in a healthy and wholesome environment to that extent it will play its part in improving the health of Bombay.

### A HAPPY AUGURY.

There is little to add to the history of the movement for the humaner treatment of children which Mr. Hotson and the other speakers have just recounted. Only last Friday I paid a visit to the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga, and I was much impressed by the happiness and general well-being of the boys whom I saw there. It augurs well for the future of the Children's Aid Society that this, and other institution of the same kind, are willing to place their accommodation as far as possible at its disposal; but it is a melancholy fact that notwitstanding the existence of this Reformatory and the other at Yervada and of the Willingdon Boys' Home conducted by the Salvation Army, many children still find their way into jail, where the risk of contamination from more experienced criminals is very great. The Children Act strikes boldly at the root of this evil by declaring that no child shall be sent to prison in any circumstances whatever; and it will be one of the principal functions of the new Society to aid the Courts in finding different methods of dealing with children who in many cases may have committed an offence more on account of their evil upbringing than of any natural depravity of character.

I heartily associate myself with Mr. Hotson's words of appreciation for the devoted work of Miss Davis in preparing the ground for the establishment of the new Society, and for the ready help given by [illegible] and his assistants in making the premises at Umarkhadi ready for occupation.

### THE RESOLUTION.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Resolution before us is: "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay approves the establishment of a Children's Aid Society under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor, and commends it to the cordial support of the public."

You have heard from Mr. Hotson that Government have been able to make liberal grants for the alterations to the buildings at Umarkhadi, and for the maintenance of the children there during the initial year of the Society's work; but their financial position is not such that they can promise a continuance of these grants on the same scale. Adequate public support is, therefore, essential to the permanent success of the Society's endeavours, and I gladly unite with the other speakers in earnestly commending the Resolution for your acceptance. That is an important step, but it is only the first step towards the end we all have in view, and I trust it will be followed by the enrolment of many names of members of the Society, and by the subscription of adequate funds to carry on the good work.

### VOTE OF THANKS.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor. On being seconded by Lady Dorab Tata it was carried with acclamation.

Proposed by Mr. R. P. Masani and seconded by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, a vote of thanks to the Sheriff of Bombay was carried amidst enthusiastic clapping from the gathering.

Several ladies and gentlemen who attended the meeting filled the membership forms at the close of the meeting and became the members of the Children's Aid Society. After this the gathering dispersed.

## INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE

### FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Figures of India's sea-borne trade show the total imports of private merchandise, February 1927 amounted to Rs. 17.50 lakhs and total exports, including re-exports to Rs. 20.01 lakhs. New imports of private treasure during the month of the report were Rs. 3.89 lakhs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 4.71 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of the remittances of the fund was one lakh less.—Free Press.

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# INDIAN ARMY ESTIMATES.

## SIR BASIL'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

### BIRKENHEAD NOT CONSULTED.

Mr. Spoor asked in the House of Commons whether Lord Birkenhead was consulted on the possible effects on the political situation in India prior to Sir Basil Blackett's statement that the Indian army estimates were likely, in future, to increase rather than diminish, and also whether Lord Winterton had noted the discontent aroused in the Legislative Assembly over this statement.

Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead was not consulted, but in any event where the safety of India was concerned he would not deterred, by possible political consequences, from the duty of stating unpalatable facts. Lord Winterton thought that the decrease in the estimates in past six years was very great, proportionate to the decrease in any comparable army all over the world. He further said that he had not received detailed criticism of Sir Basil Blackett's statement from the Government of India.

TRAINING CORPS OF BENARES UNIVERSITY.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy Lord Winterton said that the question of increasing the strength of the training corps at the Benares Hindu University would arise in connection with report of Indian Auxiliary Territorial Forces Committee which Birkenhead was now considering.

## LOAN OF BRITISH VESSELS FOR INDIAN NAVY.

### SUITABLE BOATS UNAVAILABLE.

That the possibility of obtaining vessels for the Indian Navy on loan from the Admiralty had been explored was revealed by Lord Winterton in the House of Commons, Replying to a question of Mr. Lansbury Lord Winterton said that the offer was made by the Admiralty, but it had been decided that vessels suitable for service in Indian waters were not available.—Reuter.

## AIR DEFENCE ARMY.

### QUESTION OF OPENING UP TO INDIANS

The question of opening up an air Defence army in India to suitable Indians, both of commissioned and non-commissioned ranks, was raised by Mr. Ammon in view of India's geographical position making it possible that she would be the flying centre in the East.

Lord Winterton pointed out that there was no Indian Air Force to which Indians could be admitted. Squadrons in India being units of the R. A. F. were purely of British Service, the composition of which lay in the hands of His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

## NAVAL VOTE REDUCTION

### COMMONS REJECT MOTION

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The House of Commons, to-day, by 231 votes to 92 rejected the Labourite motion to reduce the naval vote moved by Mr. Lee Smith declaring that the Washington Conference had merely shifted competition from battleships to cruisers and urging the Government to take the initiative in disarmament, and suggest 5,000 tons as the maximum size of cruisers, thereby, incidentally, destroying the last vestige of reason for the Singapore dock.

NO DEFINITE PROPOSAL.

Mr. Bridgeman replying said that Britain did not think there was any definite proposal for submission to the Naval Disarmament Conference which, he hoped, would be held in June at Geneva or elsewhere. He was not going to accept the formula for the abolition of all battleships and all submarines, but he had accepted the formula that subject to consideration that Britain stands on the unique position of being dependent for her very existence upon freedom of the seas, she was prepared to consider with every desire to come to an agreement on any proposals for limitation of armaments acceptable to other Powers.—Reuter's Special.


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"Chronicle" Photo.

The four candidates for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. Left to right: Mr. K. M. Munshi, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. V. G. Kale, and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

## CORPORATION MEETING.

### DR. DADACHANJI'S MOTION CARRIED.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was resumed on the proposition of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji to continue the services of Mr. D. D. Daruwalla as Deputy Executive Engineer till the end of March 1928.

The Commissioner in his letter said:—In the vacancy to be caused by Mr. Maughan's retirement, I propose that the present Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Mr. D. D. Daruwalla, may be confirmed as Deputy Executive Engineer upto 31st March 1927, that is upto the date of termination of the period of extension granted to him. Mr. Daruwalla has acted as Deputy Executive Engineer off and on for nearly six years and for the last two years has been continuously acting in the appointment.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker opposed the motion on principle though he had nothing to say against the efficiency of Mr. Daruwalla.

Mr. R. A. Gole also opposed the resolution as he sympathised with Mr. Daruwalla in his old age who wanted rest more than work to enjoy his pension and provident fund.

At this stage Dr. Dadachanji asked permission of the president to make certain modification in his resolution.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised a point of order and pointed out a ruling from the old proceedings which ran as follows:—"The president may refuse permission for the modification of a proposition at a later stage of a debate unless the whole house is in favour of the proposed modification."

Mr. Tairsee said that the whole house was not in favour of the modification and the discussion had reached the later stage.

The chairman ruled that the discussion had not reached the later stage as only two councillors had addressed the meeting.

Several councillors then spoke on the motion which being put to the vote was carried.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

## BOMBAY SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

### MEETING RE-AFFIRMS CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon to clear certain misunderstanding which existed between the president of the Association, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff and the members. Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan presided. The meeting was called as Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsi a leading sharebroker had criticised the views of the president in the meeting and the press.

After some discussion a resolution was passed "That the association does not agree with the comments of Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsey made in local newspapers against the president in connection with his views on questions other than the 18 pence ratio expressed at the generl meeting on 16th February 1927 and this meeting reaffirms its confidence in the president.

## NATURE STUDY IN SCHOOLS.

### A LECTURE TO TEACHERS.

Mr. S. H. Prater, C.M.Z.S., Curator of the Bombay Natural History Society will deliver a lecture on 'The Services of Museums to the Public and the Schools', on Friday (25th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. at the Prince of Wales Museum. The lecture will be illustrated with some very interesting lantern slides. Mr. Prater has recently returned from a tour through England and America for the purpose of investigating Methods of teaching Nature Study through public Museums.

Proposals for extending the facilities of the Prince of Wales Museum for the teaching of Nature Study will be outlined. All teachers are cordially invited to attend.

## SHREE MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

### FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Shree Mahajan Association Limited of Bombay which was the victim of police raids in its very infancy held its first annual general meeting at the Motichand Chawl, Zaveri Bazaar on Tuesday afternoon with Mr. Vasanji Nagsey, the president, in the chair. A large number of members attended.

The Secretary presented the report for the year ended September, 1926, which showed a loss of Rs. 13,360|14|6, the income being Rs. 14,372|5|3 only. The association had 586 members on the roll during the year out of whom 16 became defaulters. The association investigated and adjudicated upon 120 cases relating to disputes between members "inter se" and between the members and their constituents during the year. The members of the association paid a special fee of Rs. 4 each for cow protection. A sum of Rs. 12,800 was spent after the defence in the police cases instituted against a large number of the members of the association.

The motion to adopt the report was passed unanimously.

Mr. W. T. Halai, who it is acknowledged on all sides is the soul of the association then offered a few general remarks on the working of the association. He deplored the attitude of the Bombay Police and that of the East India cotton association towards their institution and said that although their motive was not appreciated in Bombay the cotton association of New York which was the largest cotton association in the world had approved of the rules and methods of business of the Mahajan Association.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for Mr. Halai and the chairman.

## N. M. WADIA CHARITIES.

### INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The following is the statement of income and expenditure of the N. M. Wadia Charities for the year 1925-1926:—

Income derived during the year was as under:—From rents of Properties Rs. Rs. 218,498-11-11; Dividends on Shares Rs. 95,677; Interest on Government Promissory Notes Rs. 65,504-2-4; Port Trust Bonds Rs. 41,682; War Bonds Rs. 6,875; Proceeds of Parel Mangoes and green grass sold Rs. 225; refund of income tax Rs. 10,619-3-3 Total Rs. 439,081-1-3.

Expenditure incurred during the year was on the following items:—Marriage of Poor Maids Rs. 4,985; Navjote of Parsi Boys and Girls Rs. 1,320; Maintenance and Education of Orphans Rs. 7,727; Hospitals Rs. 71,497; Relief of Poor and Distresses Rs. 79,644-5; Natural Calamities Rs. 21,485; Care and Protection of Animals Rs. 30,000; Education Rs. 65,262-13-10; Ambolee Development Rs. 10,427-15-11; Miscellaneous and unspecified Charities Rs. 38,367-13-6; Total Rs. 330,767-0-3.

## A GANG CORNERED.

### POLICE INVESTIGATIONS LEAD TO SOME ARRESTS.

In the course of investigating a case of theft at a liquor shop at Masjid Bunder Road in the course of which cash and things worth Rs. 550 were abstracted, the Pydhownie Police station managed to lay their hands on a gang that is responsible, it is alleged, for a series of housebreaking, burglary, and dacoity at De Lisle Road, Parel and Null Bazar. So far, property to the extent of Rs. 1,400 has been recovered. The arrest of one Lawangia Hari, who was noticed by the police to be loitering about in a suspicious manner at Pydhownie, resulted in the further arrest of two others, Taji Mohidin and Mangu Ahmed. All the three men, together with certain other receivers, have been put up for trial on charges of burglary and dacoity before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon. The trial is proceeding.

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## WHAT EXILE SUBASH BOSE?

### CAN IMPOTENCE AND INHUMANITY GO ANY FURTHER?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When will this Bourbon bureaucracy in India mend its maddening ways? When will the satraps—Porvincial and Central—escape its snares and nets? Does the bureaucracy—think do these satraps imagine that Nationalist India believes a single word of theirs when they talk of Subash Bose and his colleagues as a danger to public safety? Does not India understand to-day that Britain's "pats" and "hits" are delivered alternately as it suits Britain's purse, and purpose first, and prestige afterwards?

IS BOSE A PUBLIC DANGER?

Let the Government tell us plainly how Subash Bose is a public danger?

(1) Has he been a seditionist? If so, publish his objectionable speeches and writings, and let the people judge them.

(2) Has he been an anarchist? If so, try him openly, or by a Commission of Pandit Nehru, Pandit Malaviya and Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

(3) Ha she spread disaffection in the Army? If so, adopt any of the abovementioned courses of enquiry.

(4) Has he been responsible for any violent acts by himself or by others? If so, state them openly. In the absense of any definite authentic information against Subash Bose, India refuses to believe a thousand Lytlons and tens thousand Muddimans shyins that Bose is a danger to India!

WHERE IS INDIA'S REAL DANGER?

India's real danger lies in its ineivil, impertinent, imperious servants and satraps like—

(1) Sydenham Clarke and Curzon.
(2) General Dyer and Michael O'Dwyer.
(3) Thompson and Johnson of Martial Law Days.
(4) Chelmsford and Lloyd.
(5) Reading and Birkenhead.
(6) Lytlon and Butler. and scores of others.

IS GOVERNMENT IMPOTENT?

People ask, is Government so impotent, that it cannot preserve law and order in Bengal, if Subash Bose is allowed to return to Calcutta?

(1) What is the Police doing in Calcutta?

(2) What about the C. I. D. and the Scotland Yard men?

(3) What about the Secret Service and Johnookams?

(4) What about the British Army?

Are they all so ineffcient, incompetent, impotent, that the bureaucracy seriously propose to shut out Subash Bose from Calcutta? Is Subash Bose's personality so great, is his popularity so wide and genuine that his very presence in Calcutta is dreaded by the Bengal bureaucracy? Never has John Bull displayed such timidity, such utter imbecility as is betrayed in the utterances of Mr. Moberley in the Bengal Council.

HEIGHT OF INHUMANITY.

To exile Bose without rhyme or reason, or to let him linger and die in prison is the very height of inhumanity. Let Englishmen talk of their love for dogs and horses for birds and beasts. Let them condemn Indians for their remisness in that direction. But let every Indian make it clear to every Britisher he comes across, through the Press as well as from platform, that the attitude of Indian Government towards Subash Bose is brutal beyond words; and Fate will not spare even the mighty John Bull for his growing heaps of iniquity in India.

For, India, the only weapon to-day is boycott. "Give us our Subash Bose or we boycott your British goods." Let Bengal start this cry and work at it; and that will move John Bull quicker than perorations and pacts put together.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

## GANDHIJIS' KARNATAK TOUR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the interest of the people of Karnatak, will you please allow me a little space in your esteemed paper for the following few lines and oblige?

As you know well, Sir, the whole of Karnatak is this year in the grip of acute and dire famine and the most affected part of it is the Bijapur District and this fact is known to each and every one. Even in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council many a member raised a hue and cry for the remission of taxes and for starting relief works in the District. A graphic account of the conditions of the people is being published every now and then in your esteemed paper. Mr. Kowjalgi, the hero of the Karnatak and the President of the Karnatakk Congress Committee, says that in some places of the District water is not available even for 4 annas a pot. If this is the real state of things, then is it not an irony of fate that Mahatma Gandhi should decide to make a tour in the Karnatak Province for the collection of his Fund at such an odd and critical time? Mahatma may not wish and may not like that the poor should contribute to his Fund. But this pure pious wish is of no use. Because, is it not a patent fact that it is the masses and not the classes that respond more readily, regardless of the consequences, when an appeal is made for Funds by people like Mahatma? Then would it not be more cruel on our part to deprive the poor people of whatever they have in their slender purses at such a critical juncture? On the contrary would it not be more charitable if Mahatma decides to give a lump sum to the people of Karnatak out of what he has collected in other Provinces for starting relief works? Is it not the duty of our leaders like Messrs. Gangadhar Rao, Deshpande and Srinivasrao Kowjalgi to impress upon the Mahatma the necessity of postponing his tour to some other favourable time? Instead of this what they have done is this: they have issued appeals to the poor people to contribute as much as they can to offer a purse to the Mahatma. Sir, charity begins at home. We must help first ourselves. If the Government is deaf and blind to the hart-rending cries of the people let our leaders at least not commit the same fault.—Yours etc.,

K. A. JANVEKER.

Bijapur, March 21.

## PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

### CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS.

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, a conference of representatives of different religions was held in the Samaj Hall, on Monday evening, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar presiding. Messrs. N. K. Bhagvat, N. R. Vakil, F. J. Ginwalla, Bhai Hari Prasad, Swami Vishvanand and Maulavi Mohamad Ali addressed the representative gathering. The chairman expressed his satisfaction at the willing response given by various religious systems in sending their representatives to take part in the deliberations of the conference.

SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE.

Swami Vishvanand representing the Arya Sanatan Dharma laid emphasis on the spirit of Tolerance that dominated the Indian religious life. Mulvi other religions, the Swami said, Hinduism was not based on a single individual or dogma but it was based on collective experience and direct perceptions of the great Rishis of olden days. The speaker was an exponent of idol worship which, according to him, was a convenient means towards a greater end.

BUDHISM NOT OPPOSED TO HINDUISM.

Mr. N. K. Bhagvat spoke on the merits of Budhism which, he maintained, was not at all opposed to Hinduism. The Mission of Lord Budha was not to found a new cult in religion but to find a solution for the problem of humanity's sufferings. Lord Budha was not opposed to the traditional glory of Arya Sanatan Dharma but surely be abhorred the blind obedience to everything that was alleged to be said by the ancients and he urged men to reason out and try to know things for themselves. His war against the supremacy of Hindu pontiffs made him an enemy of the preaching class. He gave the suffering humanity a simple unostentatious religion.

THE BAHAI MOVEMENT.

According to Mr. N. R. Vakil, Bahaism was calculated to achieve the religious unification of all people. The speaker briefly narrated the history of the progress of Bahai movement ever since its inception in Persia in 1844. The prophet of the religion, he said, preached unity, peace, equality between men and women, universal education, common languages and many other principles so very essential to the real progress of Mankind.

ZOROASTRIANISM.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla stated that righteousness and submission to the divine will were the main planks of Zoroarsianism of which purity of thought, word and deed was the principal pillar. Referring to the Fire worship, the speaker informed his hearers that fire was regarded by Parsis as an emblem of God. In fact the Parsis worshipped the Sun the Moon, the stars, the sea and the rivers taking them as the manifestations of God.

ISLAM AS UNIFYING FORCE.

Maulavi Mohamad Ali spoke on behalf of Islam. Lord Mohammad, he said, was the saviour of humanity not because he performed miracles, but because he led a pure life and set an example for humanity. He knew no distinction between man and man and he detested snobbery in all its aspects. The Mohammedan religion, the Maulavi proceeded, was the naked expression of the eternal truth. Islam was not simply toleration but an assertion of the unity of all religions.

SWEDENBORG'S MESSAGE.

Mr. A. E. Penn then read to the gathering the message of Swedenborg. If revelation and universal belief counted for anything, then man was a spiritual being and it was this fact which Swedenborg had emphasized in his message. "To acknowledge God and not to do evil because it displeases God" were, according to him, the essential provisions made by the Lord in every religion.

ABSENCE OF GODHEAD.

Mr. Bhai Hari Prasad pointed out the absence of godhead in Jainism which, he said, allowed greater scope to the healthy development of individuality.

A vote of thanks terminated the procedings.

## GOLD THREAD WORKERS OF BOMBAY.

### ALLEGED HARASSING BY POLICE.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:

The gold thread workers of Bombay are an oppressed section of people under a class of interlopers like the Karkhanedars or brokers and, therefore, to be legitimately free, they have formed a union of their own. The men are now on strike, but the Karkhanedars have enlisted the sympathies of the police.

On Sunday afternoon when some two men were talking to the black-legs, the owners got the police to arrest the former and the police looked up the two in the Dongre Jail. As President of the men's union I saw the police authorities as well as the Commissioner in the matter, and raised a protest against the attitude of both the Karkhanedars and the police. I was told by the police that the workers were to blame but I argued that the police were helping the Karkhanedars, and gave warning that if the police were found indirectly helping the Karkhanedars action would be taken against them.

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